

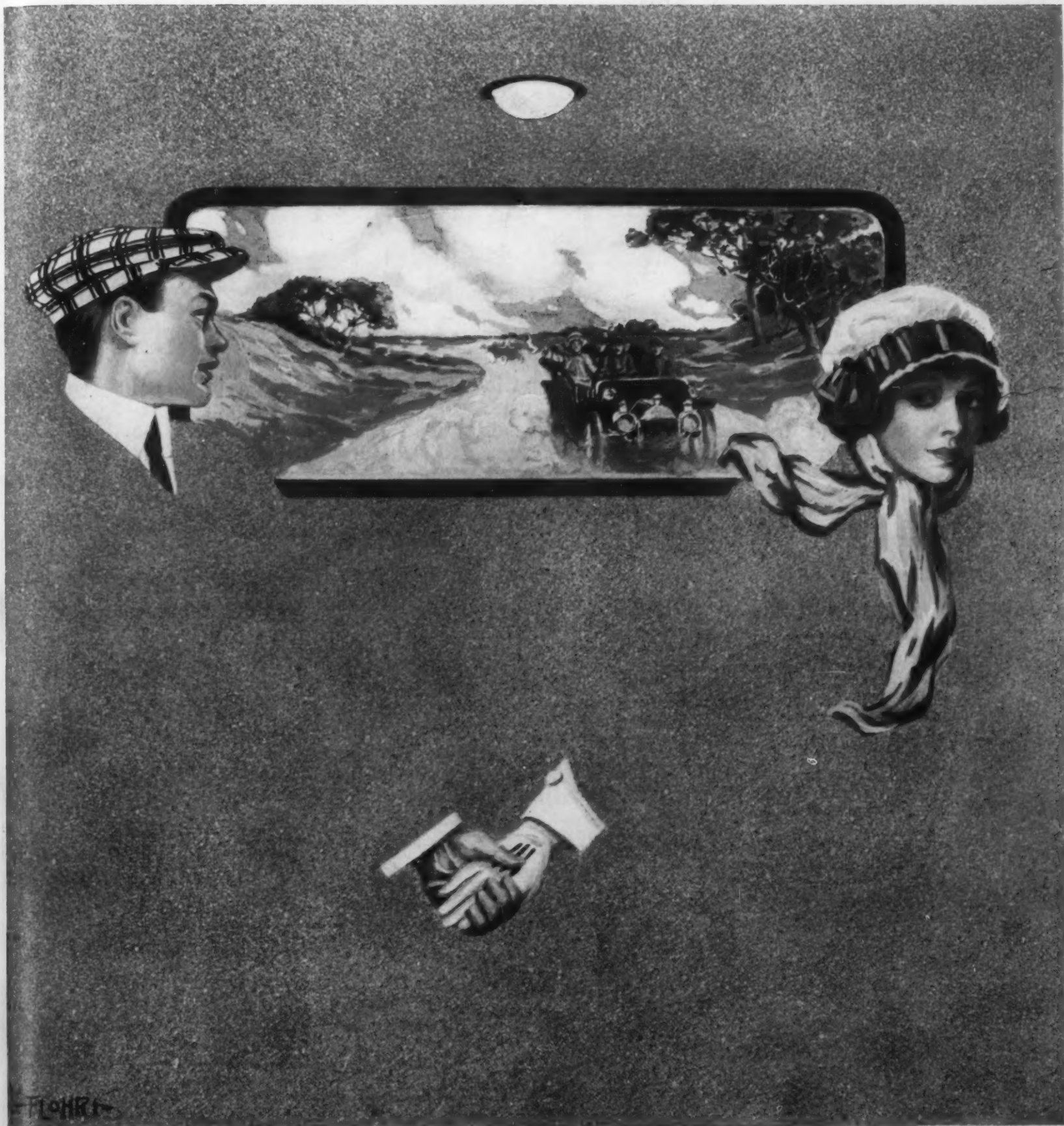
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OCTOBER 3, 1912

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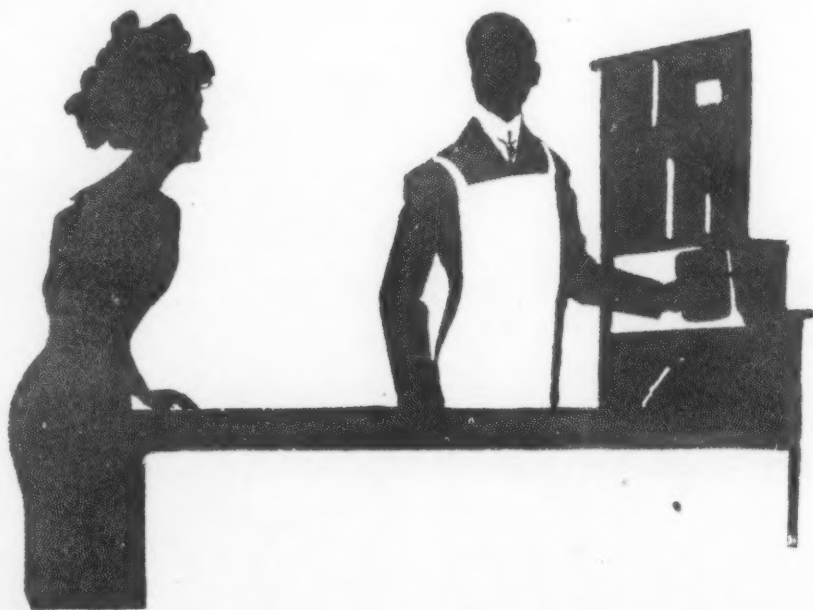
# Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



"No License"

OVER 350,000 COPIES THE ISSUE



## Getting the Weight You Pay For

New York State has a new law which, let us hope, will be copied all over the country. For this law requires the net weight of every commodity sold in packages, whether advertised or unadvertised, to be plainly marked on the label, so that you and I can know the weight we are paying for.

This means that if the package contains 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pounds, presumably, it can not be marked "1", "2", "3", "4" or "5" as the case may be, without the word "pound" or "pounds" or an abbreviation.

If a figure goes on the package it must represent the appropriate standard of weight, whether pounds, quarts or bushels. Otherwise, the package cannot be sold lawfully.

Under this new law think what the package will mean to you over and above its readier identification of a product, its sanitary value, its convenience in handling, and the uniformity in size and weight for the same product.

You will realize the advantage fully, if you are at all familiar with the work of alert public officials like those in the Bureau of Weights and Measures of New York City.

The surest way to get the weight you pay for is to buy well advertised and plainly, honestly marked package goods.

You can generally be sure, too, that the dealer who pushes such goods, instead of offering you something "just as good" is serving your interests—giving you both the quality and the weight you pay for.

As to other dealers—a word to the wise is efficient.

*Allan Hoffmann*

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Address .....





THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
De Luxe Edition, 17 x 21 inches

**THE DE LUXE**  
Edition is especially designed to meet the demand of bank officials for a large reproduction of this popular picture.

The heavy plate paper upon which this edition is printed brings out every color quality. It is warm in tone yet dignified, making a very desirable picture to hang in a prominent place in the most expensively furnished office, club or home.

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New York.

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# Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES  
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXV.

Thursday, October 3, 1912

No. 2978

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.  
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**CHANGE IN ADDRESS.** Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

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### Some of Next Week's Features

Dated October 10, 1912

In a few days the greatest fleet ever assembled will anchor in the Hudson River, New York. It will be the wonder of the world for a week. In stately array one hundred and twenty vessels will line up in the picturesque old river, to be viewed by hundreds of thousands of people. There will be thirty thousand sailors on the warships, and it will take one thousand officers to command them. Every variety of fighting craft will be there—super-dreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, fuel ships and submarines. In honor of this great event, LESLIE'S for next week will have a special issue—the Naval Number. It will have photographs of interesting scenes in our navy, wonderful marine pictures by our special artists, and, in addition to all this, there will be an article by Rear-Admiral A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired. He discusses the question of size in our ships and makes points that no one can afford to miss.

An article that everybody will enjoy is "Behind 'No Admittance' in the Navy Yards," by Mrs. C. R. Miller. Mrs. Miller gained entrance to the navy yard and saw many interesting things—and saw them from a woman's point of view. You will be sure to enjoy it.

The cover is a dandy. The title is "Passing in Review," and it shows President Taft standing on a special platform of the President's yacht and all the mighty ships steaming by in stately line. It's in colors and worth framing.

The paper as a whole for next week will be a good one. You will enjoy every page of it.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

HATS WITH A  
NOBLE LINEAGE



**Knox Hats**

FALL SHAPES

Now Ready

**HAMBURG**

Largest S. S. Co.  
Over 400  
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in the World  
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TONS

Have you seen the  
Panama Canal? We  
have increased our serv-  
ice this season to the

**PANAMA  
CANAL**

WEST INDIES, BERMUDA  
AND THE SPANISH MAIN  
to 8 CRUISES

BY S. S. MOLTKE

Jan. 4, 23, Feb. 25, March 29, 1913, and

S. S. VICTORIA LUISE

Jan. 15, Feb. 8, Mar. 11, April 10, 1913.

COMPREHENSIVE TOUR

OF THE **ORIENT**

from New York, January 28,  
1913, by Steamship *Cincinnati*  
(17,000 Tons), an 80-day cruise,  
\$325 and up.

NILE SERVICE by superb  
steamers of the Hamburg and  
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Delightful Cruise

**AROUND the WORLD**

Sailing from San Francisco, Feb-  
ruary 6, 1913, by S. S. *Cleveland*  
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WEEKLY  
SAILINGS To JAMAICA  
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LARGE "PRINZ" STEAMERS

Write for booklet, stating cruise

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# ONLY \$55



## Only Eleven \$5.00 Payments—If Bought From This "Ad."

### Sent for Trial—No Deposit Required

**I**F you are content to pay the full price for a standard typewriter we have nothing to say, but if you are one of the many thousands, who believe that \$100.00 is too much to pay for a typewriter and that it is only necessary because of the expensive method of selling, then this offer is your opportunity.

### The Famous Genuine No. 3 Oliver

Complete with every perfection, every device that ever went out with this model. Our method makes the offer possible, if we had to sell this same typewriter through salesmen, we would have to charge practically twice as much.

We have undertaken to buy in order to get the minimum price 1,000 Oliver typewriters (Model No. 3) per month.

These No. 3 Olivers are guaranteed to be the equal in quality of any typewriter, regardless of price. Each is protected by the standard guarantee against defect of material or workmanship.

### FEATURES

**Visible Writing** Every letter in plain sight as soon as printed, a necessity to those who compose as they typewrite.

**Universal Keyboard** All \$100 standard typewriters have adopted the universal keyboard, you would waste your time learning any other.

**Capacity** You will never be held back in your work if you own an Oliver. Unlimited speed. The ingenious arrangement of its working parts cannot be described on paper. You will appreciate when you use. The beautiful work of this splendid typewriter will give your letters distinction. It's a point well worth careful con-

sideration. The success or failure of a letter is affected by the impression conveyed by its appearance. Great manifold—20 carbon copies can be made at one writing.

**Will write on ruled lines** Great for Index Cards, notes and small memorandums. Rules lines single or double without pen or pencil. Will do any practical thing any typewriter will do and has many features not found on other makes. Cuts a perfect stencil for mimeograph work.

**Will last a lifetime** Because the Oliver has only one-third as many working parts as the other \$100 machines—because it is built on the correct mechanical principle—because it is made of better than necessary material, it outlasts all others—does not get out of order—so simple anyone can easily master its construction and operation with a few minutes' attention. There is no task too great for this sturdy machine and above all it is dependable.

**Easy to run** The downward stroke of the type bar and the perfect lever adjustment and smooth, wide bearing gives the Oliver the lightest action. It is a pleasure to strike the keys.

Compact—Portable—Efficient—a typewriter any one may be proud to own.

**The proven typewriter** You cannot make a mistake in getting a typewriter of the make that the two largest mail order houses have selected and use exclusively—183 railroads have purchased them—thousands of merchants and professional men all over the world endorse the Oliver.

**Easy to own** On our plan you pay just \$1 more a month than machines of this quality earn as rental. \$5 a month is only 17c a day. You practically rent the machine for ten months and then it is yours and you save practically one-half and you use the machine while paying for it. It will earn its own way.

**Give this typewriter a chance to sell itself** You can have it on trial without obligation—no salesman or agent will call on you—you will be the sole judge. It has got to sell itself or there is no sale and no obligation. Do not hesitate to accept this offer—it is our method of doing business and we urge you to let us send the machine for trial and examination.

If you do not find it to be a satisfactory typewriter—if you do not find that it meets your every requirement, that it is not perfect in every detail and the best typewriter you ever saw, you are not obliged to keep it and we pay the transportation charges back.

With each machine is a complete outfit, metal cover, ribbon, tools and a big instruction book, practice paper, carbon paper—everything you need.

You need not send any money, just send the coupon.

**TYPEWRITERS DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE**  
166YI North Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

### TRIAL ORDER COUPON

Typewriters Distributing Syndicate,  
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Gentlemen:

You may send me a No. 3 Oliver Typewriter for five days' trial.

If I find the typewriter satisfactory and decide to keep it, I agree to pay you \$55, as follows: \$5 within five days from the date of delivery and \$5 per month thereafter until your special price of \$55 has been paid, title to remain in you until then. Otherwise, I agree to return it to you at your expense.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

323

Vol. CXV—No. 2978

October 3, 1912

Price 10 Cents

## EDITORIAL

### Master!

**M**EN MUST have masters. It is human nature to distrust itself and its neighbors. It makes no difference whether it is in Missouri or in any other State: We "want to be shown." The greatest men of all times have been those who were able to master the most perplexing problems. This never has been done offhand, by slap-dash methods. It has been the result of profound study, deep examination, concentrated thought and careful experimentation.

It is a curious fact that in all ages mountebanks have posed as masters. The Master Teacher of all mankind Himself had imitators. He was compelled to warn His followers against false teachers appearing on every side, claiming to do His miracles and bidding all men come to them for succor and salvation.

The world is full of the story of the impostor, the false teacher, the bogus reformer, the religious pretender. Bloody massacres and fearful revolutions are directly chargeable to them, but the credulity of the public continues and in every age false leaders proclaim their doctrines and by captivating the crowd secure a large following. The power of personal influence is sometimes very great for good, but just as often it is great for evil. As the London *Spectator* says:

We must take the world as it is and human nature as we find it. The best and greatest men are still men, not angels, and are susceptible in greater or less degree of mental intoxication. Against too much power no man's judgment is quite safe. The pleasure of ruling is too great for us all. The powerful man may honestly believe that in seeking a more and more complete command he seeks nothing but the good of his subject, but he must come to seek power for its own sake. The moment a man imposes his will for the mere pleasure of imposing it catastrophe is within sight.

How long ago is it, in the memory of the older readers of *LESLIE'S*, when the so-called "rag money" idea really held sway? The people were told that they needed more money, that the seal of the government on its bank bills was sufficient for all purposes, and that, this being so, it was only necessary to keep the government presses at work printing as many bills as would be sufficient to enrich all the people. When somebody raised the question who should pay the bills when they were presented for payment, there was no answer. There was none.

More recently we had a proposition, just as foolish, in the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, so as to stamp fifty cents' worth of the metal with the value of the dollar. Six million voters were carried away by the superficial and alluring arguments for free silver. We presume fully that number would vote to-morrow for free trade if silver-tongued orators of the demagogic stripe should go through the country with their sophistical plea that in the very nature of things all trade should be free.

There is a peculiar attraction in the word "free" that always commands a following. "Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Even free love, nauseating and disgusting as the so-called doctrine is, had for a time, and has yet, supporters among those who put Freedom above Godliness.

If we must have masters, let us pick them at least with as much care as we pick a horse, a house or a roasting piece of beef at the butcher's. Too often we elect at a venture, a President and a Congress, that may change the whole course of an administration, just as we would throw a bone to a dog.

The man who masters himself and who thoughtfully safeguards his conduct against the seductions of the self-seeking and plausible pretender is wise, for he has chosen his best master.

### Tinkering with the Constitution.

**T**HE FIFTEEN present amendments to the Federal Constitution will be re-enforced by three, if recent propositions carry. In 1909 a measure was submitted to the States to give Congress power to enact an income tax, "from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration." To become operative it will need ratification by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or thirty-six in all. It has been rejected by several, but has been sanctioned by so many that it needs only three or four States to bring the requisite three-fourths. This was intended to be the sixteenth amendment.

A proposition to elect United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, just as Governors are chosen, was recently handed to the States and was immediately ratified by the Massachusetts Legislature by practically a unanimous vote. No other State has acted on it yet, for the Legislatures had almost all adjourned before it was submitted to the States. Unless it should be antagonized by the South, on account of the Bristow proviso in it, which gives the Senate virtually the power of supervision

over the elections, it will probably get sufficient support to put it in operation, and thus be the seventeenth amendment, provided the income-tax proposition goes through.

The restriction of Presidents to a single term, to be lengthened to six years, which was recently brought up in Congress, may also be handed over to the States. It was suggested by Colonel Roosevelt's appearance in the campaign. As it is opposed by many Western members of Congress, it is likely to have a difficult time in their region. These are days however, in which custom, precedent and tradition have no rights which the populace respects, and all these propositions may be added to the organic law at an early day.

### The Parties and the Tariff.

**B**OTH the Republican and the Democratic spellbinders give the leading place to the tariff among the issues of the campaign. This is natural. Several bills revising schedules were passed at the recent session of Congress. All were vetoed by President Taft, some on the ground that they did not furnish sufficient protection to the manufacturer, and others because no exact data had been furnished by the tariff board. The Democrats condemn the vetoes, but the Republicans praise them.

Less difference than usual is shown in the tariff expressions of the platforms of the different parties in 1912. In one particular there is this essential divergence between the Republican and the Democratic planks: While the Republican declaration favors a "protective tariff," the Democratic platform says that the government has "no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue," thus condemning the idea of protection, as such, and stigmatizing it as unconstitutional.

In dealing with the existing tariff act, however, the difference between the platforms is not great. "Some of the existing import duties are too high," says the Republican pronouncement, "and should be reduced," but in making the reductions Congress should be guided by information obtained from careful investigation by non-partisan experts, as in the case of the recent tariff board, which the Democrats legislated out of existence by declining to furnish funds to keep it at work. The Democratic platform urges the "immediate downward revision of the existing duties," but it recognizes that "our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country," and therefore favors "legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry."

Like the Republican, the platform of the Progressive party declares in favor of a "protective tariff," but it avers that "no industry deserves protection which is unfair to labor or which is operating in violation of Federal law. It says that "the present tariff is unjust to the people," and urges the "establishment of a non-partisan, scientific tariff commission, reporting both to the President and Congress," and showing the workings of the tariff act; but the commission's labors "should not prevent the immediate adoption of acts reducing those schedules generally recognized as excessive."

An early revision of the tariff is certain to take place, no matter which party carries the country this year. If Governor Wilson wins, Congress will probably be called in extra session shortly after March 4th next to do the work. It was under President Taft's recommendation that the tariff board was created, although he urged the establishment of a body with larger powers. Undoubtedly he would want a careful inquiry by such a commission before any general revision should take place, but possibly he might favor the alteration of a few schedules, those which the Republican platform refers to as being "too high," before the board could make any long investigation.

But in the case of the Democratic party, which stands for a deeper cut in duties than does either the Republican or the Progressive organization, there is a forlorn hope that responsibility, if it comes, will bring conservatism. The promise in the Democratic platform that the tariff legislation which it will urge will be such as "will not injure or destroy legitimate industry" is reassuring. But promises are too often forgotten.

### The Plain Truth.

**H**EARST! Editor Hearst is supporting Governor Wilson for the presidency, or, at least, he says he is. But we doubt it. Cabling from London, he bitterly opposes Governor Wilson's tariff-smashing ideas. Mr. Hearst finds that, while America is considering the advisability of embarking on a free-trade policy, England is considering the advisability of abandoning it. He asks how we can secure the markets of foreign nations merely by reducing our tariff. He inquires if it would not be better if we would reduce the tariff wall of foreign nations before demolishing our own. He makes this sensible comment: "If we maintain our protective fence, we can

say to foreign countries, 'We will lower our bars to your products if you will lower your bars to our products'; but if we have no tariff fences, we can make no such beneficial bargain." This was the enlightened position that the late James G. Blaine always held. Can any one say it is un-American?

**P**ROGRESS! The boy who flouts his mother and disobeys his father thinks he is a progressive. The girl who refuses to listen to discipline and thinks she knows more about the world than her parents, goes out to prove it and falls by the wayside believing she is a progressive. The clergyman who challenges his own faith because he believes in higher criticism and a new interpretation made on his own account is a progressive. The disappointed office-seeker who turns from one party to another in search of a fat job proclaims that he is a progressive. Progress, what crimes are committed in thy name!

**S**POILS! The spoilsmen of the Democratic party, looking forward to the magnificent distribution of offices should their party get into power, may be deeply grieved to learn that a clause which slipped into the post-office appropriation bill at the last moment will spoil their plans. By an amendment which got through unnoticed, all civil-service employees of the government are exempt from removal except on charges after due notice and with fair opportunity to be heard in their own defense. For some time this privilege has been in force by executive order, but subject to abrogation at any time. It is now guaranteed by an amendment which slipped by our Democratic friends unnoticed. The old slogan, "To the victor belongs the spoils!" is gradually yielding to a more ethical conception of public service.

**W**HY? Why have they been coming to us at the rate of nearly a million a year during the last decade if the country is going to ruin? The cost of living may be high in the United States, but it has advanced in as great proportion in Europe. America, with its higher wages, freedom from military service and an equal opportunity for every person of ability and industry, still makes a strong appeal to the citizens of Old World countries. A remarkable thing about this enormous tide of immigration to the United States is that it has been assimilated without producing any economic disturbance. There is no other country of the world which could thus dispose of so great an influx. Business and labor conditions in the United States are not as good as they might be, but a comparison with other countries is all in our favor. The increasing stream of immigration from Europe is indisputable proof that the working classes still look to America as the land of opportunity.

**T**HINK! Great business questions are pressing, while the public knows nothing about them. Whose fault is it? The newspapers prefer to print sensational stuff and muck-raking attacks, which sell the one-cent papers better than anything else. The Sherman law, so destructive to prosperity, oppressive railroad legislation, which has called a halt on the expenditure of millions for improvements, unwise, half-baked and unworkable tax laws and so-called "reform" measures are all due to the fact that the public has not been enlightened on these subjects by the newspapers and the magazines. It is a libel on the public to say that it doesn't desire to be enlightened. It wants the truth. Deep down in the American heart lies a sense of fair play and justice, to which an appeal can always be made. Proof of this is found in the fact that this appeal to reason stemmed the furious tide that stood in favor of free silver, as it had stemmed the tide before in favor of Populism and other political movements inspired by self-seeking demagogues.

**A**N APPRECIATIVE reader in Duluth makes a vigorous appeal. Commenting on the recent editorial in *LESLIE'S* entitled "Reason," our correspondent says, "Not so very long ago the old folks read the newspapers with as much credence as they did the Bible and they were not very badly deceived"; but now he finds we are not getting the truth from the newspapers and the magazines. He says, "We vote at random, we buy and we sell at random, we live and we die at random, because we do not even get the truth from the pulpit. One newspaper tells its story of an event, coloring it to suit its views, and another newspaper tells an entirely different story, also colored for the occasion." Our Duluth friend insists that the time has come for the enactment of a law to compel the papers "to tell the truth without being sensational or shut up." We have laws enough. If the public would complain to the editors of newspapers, errors and falsehoods would be corrected. Most of the shortcomings of the papers are due to subordinates and not to the editors-in-chief. Furthermore, no one is compelled to take a newspaper he doesn't like or that doesn't tell the truth. The remedy is in the hands of the readers.



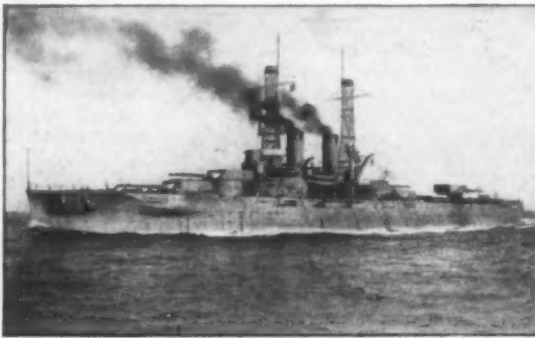
# Types of Fighting Craft in the American Navy

These are among the 120 warships of all classes which are to take part in the review October 12-15 in New York Harbor, the greatest naval pageant in our history. Reviews will also be held at the same time at San Francisco and Manila

*Photos copyrighted E. Muller, Jr.*



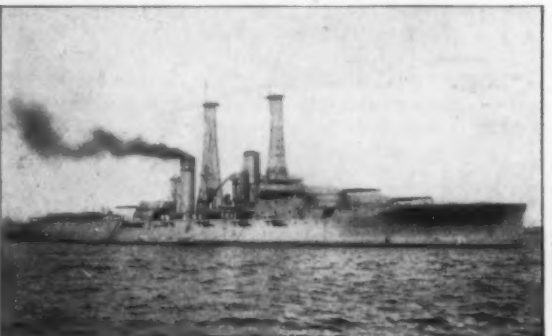
Vessels of the North Atlantic fleet anchored in the North River at New York.



Super-dreadnought "Arkansas," 25,000 tons, carrying twelve 12-inch and twenty-one 5-inch guns, and three guns under 4 inches.



Dreadnought "Utah," 21,825 tons, with ten 12-inch and sixteen 5-inch guns, and two 21-inch torpedo tubes.



Dreadnought "North Dakota," 20,000 tons, with ten 12-inch, fourteen 5-inch guns, and two 21-inch torpedo tubes.



Dreadnought "Michigan," 20,000 tons, with ten 12-inch and fourteen 5-inch guns, and two 21-inch torpedo tubes.



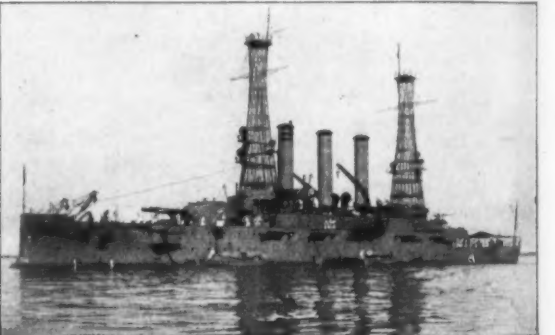
Battleship "Connecticut," 16,000 tons, with four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and twelve 7-inch guns, and four 21-inch torpedo tubes.



Battleship "Georgia," 14,948 tons, with four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, and four 21-inch torpedo tubes.



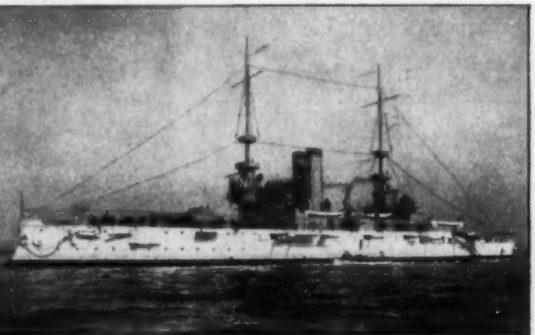
Battleship "Idaho," 13,000 tons, carrying four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and eight 7-inch guns, with two 21-inch torpedo tubes.



Battleship "Missouri," 12,500 tons, with four 12-inch, and sixteen 6-inch guns, and two 18-inch torpedo tubes.



Battleship "Massachusetts," 10,288 tons, with four 13-inch and eight 8-inch guns, and sixteen guns under 4 inches.



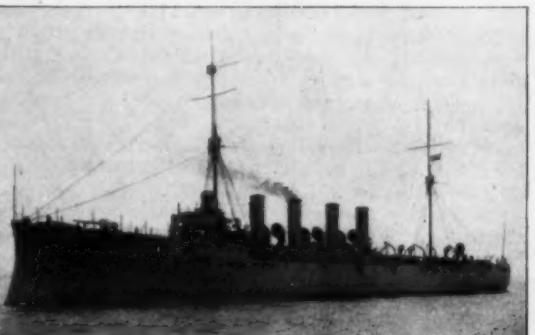
Battleship "Wisconsin," 11,552 tons, with four 13-inch, fourteen 6-inch guns, and eight under 4 inches.



Battleship "Kearsarge," 11,520 tons, with four 13-inch, four 8-inch, eight 5-inch guns, and one 18-inch torpedo tube.



Armored cruiser "North Carolina," 14,500 tons, with four 10-inch, sixteen 6-inch guns, and four 21-inch torpedo tubes.



Scout cruiser "Chester," 3,750 tons, carrying two 5-inch guns and eight guns under 4 inches, with two 21-inch torpedo tubes.



The protected cruiser "San Francisco," 4,083 tons, carrying eight 5-inch rapid fire guns and a mine planting equipment.



Torpedo boat destroyer "Reid," with three 18-inch torpedoes, five 3-inch semi-automatic and two 30-caliber automatic guns.



Torpedo boat "Du Pont," 165 tons, carrying four 1-pound rapid-fire guns and three 18-inch Whitehead torpedoes.



Typical submarine, the "Salmon," 280 tons, carrying two 21-inch torpedo tubes, and able to make 9 knots under water.



# The Camera's Report of Recent Happenings



REMARKABLE ENGINEERING ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTH.

View of the gorge of Tallulah River, Ga., showing concrete pillars for the new Southern Railroad bridge, located within a mile of a dam which will form a lake submerging all the cleared land shown and the present railroad bridge and tracks at right. Eight miles away, at Mathis, another dam will impound 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of water at flood time. From the water power thus harnessed 90,000 electric horse-power will be developed and conveyed by wire all over upper Georgia.



A NOTED CITY CELEBRATES ITS CENTENNIAL.

One of the most observed floats in the spectacular parade at Rochester, N. Y., during the recent celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the "Flower City." It represents the first log cabin (Eos Stone's) ever built on the site of Rochester, now a flourishing and wealthy community of 225,000 inhabitants. The celebration comprised many features of interest and a great multitude witnessed them. Governor Dix and other prominent persons took part in the affair, which was a decided success.



A THRILLING PASTIME.

Shooting the falls of Milwaukee River at Milwaukee, Wis. This sport is greatly enjoyed by members of the canoe club located on this stream. The falls are only about eight feet high, but there is a spice of danger in shooting them.



OUR GROWING COMMERCE WITH THE ORIENT.

One of the Osaka Shosha Kaisha's line of steamships loaded with wheat and en route for Yokohama, Japan, from Tacoma, Washington. This vessel on her voyage from Japan to Tacoma carried a cargo of silk valued at \$2,000,000.



UNIQUE VIEW OF A TORNADO.

Remarkable photograph of a furious storm which, missing the town of Ainsworth, Neb., by a narrow margin, swept through territory adjacent to Ainsworth, destroying or damaging many farm houses. Miraculously nobody was seriously injured by the terrible twister. The terrified citizens of Ainsworth sought refuge in cellars and storm caves.



A HISTORIC RUIN DOOMED.

Panama's famous "flat arch," one of the architectural wonders of the world, which has stood for over 200 hundred years in the ruins of the Church of San Domingo. It will soon be destroyed to make room for an apartment house. This arch is taken as proof that Panama has not been visited by earthquakes for many years. Patriotic Panamans have in vain striven to save this ruin.



# The Little Man of Business

The Useful Part the Working Boy Plays in Our Daily Life

By I. F. FERRIS

THE WHOLESALE and retail business districts of every large city are full of little men of business, and business as a whole could not well be transacted comfortably without them. They may be wearing the blue uniforms of the telegraph force or they may be garbed in the gray favored by the stock and other exchanges or they may wear no distinctive attire at all, being just plain boys; but every one of them, from the little lad of ten years to the big boy who will vote for President next time, is a part of our business life, and a very important part of it.

All business houses know from experience how the little wheels of the office clog and get out of gear when the baseball season starts and there begins that annual plague of funerals and dire disasters in the families of the office-boys; how the bookkeeper growls because he has to go to the post-office with the last batch of letters; how the stenographer's face, instead of beaming with joyous pulchritude, becomes as vexed as a virago's at the task of sealing and stamping her letters; how "the boss," at five minutes to six, wants to send Bobby out for a couple of theater tickets and is visibly annoyed that he has to make the trip himself. "The baseball season," observed the manager of a large office, "should, in my opinion, be placed in the business man's prayer book next to battle, murder and sudden death." However, not many of us would agree with that sentiment.

If every one of the army of little men of business was to stop work altogether on a certain day, every large city would be far more inconvenienced than the metropolis was on the occasion of the expressmen's strike. And it would be a much more expensive experience, too, for in that contingency it would be the higher priced men in the business houses who would have to take the places of the cheapest units of the force. The salary account would assume an unpleasant prominence if the \$25 and \$35 men had to turn in and spend their time doing the work of the missing \$3 to \$5 boys, not for part of an odd afternoon when Mathewson or Ford was to pitch, but for a month or more.

Happily, no combination of boys, even of those who spend their spare moments reading secondhand copies of "Daredevil Dick" or "Old King Kelly," has ever attempted to so tie up all business; and, being just plain, every-day boys, there probably never will be such an assault upon the citadels of commercial life.

Few of our business men ever pause to think how many of the petty annoyances that would otherwise drive them to distraction or some rest cure are taken care of by the lads whose names perhaps they hardly know. "Whatever you do to improve the capacity of this office," said a business man to his new office manager, "make sure of one thing—that we have plenty of boys; not just enough, but some over, for emergencies." The man-about-town probably never considers how much financially depends upon the little men of business, how his own fortunes may be safeguarded by the integrity and reliability of a smooth-faced boy.

In the center of each group of shouting brokers on the floors of the Stock and Consolidated exchanges, at New York, stands a lad, who makes a memorandum of the blocks of stock which change hands in that particular "crowd" and the prices at which they are sold. This information goes over the ticker to thousands of different offices, where men who never think, possibly never heard, of the quotation boys down on Broad Street make their stock-market ventures on the information which the boys have gathered.

Occasionally some one will grumble at the ticker service when it appears that the quotations are not coming out exactly in the order of the sales or when one appears on the tape with the word "sold" attached, as evidence that that particular lot of stock was sold at that price some time previous to the last printed quotation. If one of the grumbling men about the ticker was to try to do the work of the quiet lad in the gray suit, he would fight his way from out the center of that mob of yelling brokers inside of an hour, with a dizzy brain and a determination never to repeat the experience; and the chances are that in his dreams that night he would be pursued by a host of grinning imps, gesticulating gleefully in front of his nose, while they yelled into his ears, "At a half—at a half—at a half—at thr-r-r-e-e-eighths—a quarter for a thousand!" until he woke with a start, to thank his lucky stars that he was safe in bed and not earning his bread and butter on the floor of Bedlam.

From the brokers' offices in New York run hundreds of telephone wires direct to the floors of the various exchanges. The order that you give while standing at the ticker is spoken into the telephone by the order clerk, and at the floor end of that line a boy receives it. Singling out the board member of the concern from amid the struggling horde upon the floor, he delivers your order and in reverse manner he reports its execution. Through that little lad's head pass in one day transactions involving an enormous amount of money—transactions that would involve a serious loss if an error were made; but, despite the repeated confusing changes in quantities, prices and names, mistakes are infrequent. There is the chance,

too, for that lad to take a "flyer" on his own account, for seldom is there an opportunity in the hurry and turmoil for the floor broker to verify the source of the order until the end of the day; but so seldom has one of these telephone boys failed to honor the trust reposed in him that, since the installation of the service on the New York Stock Exchange, such cases can be counted upon the fingers of one hand.

Lately a law went into effect, providing that every craft carrying fifty people or more, sailing from a United States port, must be equipped with a wireless-telegraph outfit. The reason was that on so many occasions had the wireless message brought aid to a disabled craft out of sight of land, in so many instances had it safeguarded lives that would otherwise have been imperiled that it is due to all travelers on the sea that they should be so protected, for the service rendered so far outweighed the cost of installation that the expense was too trivial for consideration.

And the wireless operator—what of him? In most cases he is a lad, a smooth-cheeked, beardless boy, who sits at his instruments in a little cubbyhole up on deck and attends strictly to business, as becomes a little man. And his pay is boy's pay, for on the coastwise steamers it runs from eighty cents to a dollar a day. Not very much compared with his value to the five or six hundred passengers who may be on board, yet no boy wireless operator has balked in devotion to his duty, none has been tried in emergency and found wanting.

An interesting instance of the acuteness and adaptability of youth where electrical matters are engaged was afforded last summer, when President Taft was cruising along the Maine coast. While on the way back from Bar Harbor, Mrs. Taft decided late one evening that she would like to run into Portland harbor and see that city the following morning. The wireless on the President's craft was given a message to a personal friend in Portland to meet the tender from the presidential yacht at an early hour the next forenoon and take the lady of the White House about the city, the President himself not desiring to land.

The operator tried to pick up the nearest government wireless station, that at Cape Cod, from whence the message would have been relayed overland back to Maine; but while he was calling that point unsuccessfully, a fourteen-year-old amateur experimenter in the suburbs of Portland, who chanced to be sitting up rather late that evening, caught the call, which he recognized as readily as he would his A B C's. He read the sound wave message, and, realizing that the man for whom it was designed might not be located in time to give the President's wife a proper reception if the message traveled all the way to Massachusetts and back overland, he put on his hat and went in search of him. The gentleman was found at his club, just about leaving for his out-of-town residence, where he could not have been reached by wire. But for the boy's intelligent action, the present "first lady in the land" would have landed at the wharf the next morning and been at the tender courtesies of the cruising hackman.

One line of employment that takes the little man of business into all sorts of society and all quarters of the city, from the Millionaires' Row to Hell's Kitchen, is that pursued by the blue-coated district messenger boy. Happily, his uniform is a sort of protection. No matter how wayward may be those with whom he comes in contact, there is inspired by his distinctive clothing a certain respect for the fact that he has business to attend to and is attending to it; and many a time, when attempts have been made to detain him in objectionable places against his will, a tough, who would laugh at a man's efforts to escape, has interfered on the boy's behalf with a gruff, "Aw, leave de kid erlone! Don't youse know he's gotter go back ter de ofus?"

The favorite substitute in times when the regular office force is short-handed or overworked, the district messenger boy has to adapt himself to be of service in many different lines of business—a situation requiring quick wits and intelligence enough not to make mistakes, even if he cannot do all that would lie within the capacity of the boy who is in the same line of labor every day in the week.

The uniformed messenger boy shifts from delivering stock certificates or warehouse receipts at offices to getting checks certified or delivering collateral for a loan at a bank. He turns from getting a prescription filled at a drug store to selecting seats at the opera, from reserving a table at a lobster palace to taking a basket of groceries to a bedridden pensioner on the "submerged" side of Avenue A. He has been accused of being saucy and inclined to impudence; but most quick-witted folks are, be they boys or men, women or girls—and in the case of the last named, sauciness has been held to be one of their charms. The lad is possibly not as able to discriminate as is his skirted sister just when to utilize his mental brilliancy.

At eight o'clock in the evening the district messenger boy may act as escort to the theater for a lady from the brownstone district; a few hours later he may be called to a respectable apartment and sent out to buy liquor for wanton revelers. There is, unfortunately, no doubt that messenger boys have been

corrupted morally to an extent through such associations as the latter; but the bad habits which they have in some cases so developed have been those which injured themselves rather than their patrons, the public. Although some of them have learned some things that it were best for a boy not to know, they have none the less performed their duties to the company properly and honestly, and their financial morality, their business sense, has remained uncorrupted.

To the dweller in the apartment house, the little man in business rarely comes in person when he adopts groceries or meat markets or bakeries as the fields of his chosen endeavor. He does try around holiday time to establish an *entente cordiale*, by sending up on the dumbwaiter, along with the goods, his own cap, to which is pinned a slip of paper bearing, in the cramped characters of boyish handwriting, that classic couplet:

Christmas is here and turkeys are fat,  
Please drop a dime in the butcher boy's hat.

or that equally gleeful gem of composition:

New Year's comes with peace and joy,  
Please don't forget the bake-shop boy.

After reading such messages several times and contributing of her wealth, the mistress of an apartment is apt to regard the whole tribe of delivery boys as nuisances. She is convinced that they are nothing else when the fresh rolls fail to arrive in time for breakfast.

But she forgets that it is not a joyful thing for even grown folks to crawl out of a warm bed while it is yet dark on a winter's morning, with the prospect of spending the next two hours scurrying about the cold, deserted streets, delivering rolls for other people's breakfasts, and it is doubly hard for a child. The little man has to be pretty much in earnest in his business to earn a little money that way, for he seldom has a bite to eat himself before he starts out, and nine times out of ten he runs home after his work for only a hasty nibble before he starts off to school.

It is a fact worthy of consideration that most of the boys who are working at such odd jobs as early morning and late afternoon deliveries for bakers and other tradesmen almost always are ambitious and sensible enough to spend their days in the school-room, learning the things that will enable them to work at something better.

There is hardly any class of boy merchants that is more shrewd, more hardworking or possessed of more real business instincts than the newsboys. Their business calls for the exercise of pluck, diplomacy and persistency, and, in addition, they must have an extensive memory for faces and be good judges of where to grant credit. The latter is, requisite, because there are many men who will take a paper from the boy who stands outside an office building or at the subway entrance, and, having no change, will say, "I'll pay you to-morrow."

The urchin must know instinctively whether that man's "to-morrow" is a certainty, and yet he must not offend the man who is a certainty and might make a steady customer. The boy himself believes in honesty as good business policy; give him a quarter or a half dollar, and he will scurry across the street to the nearest fruit stand, dodging trucks, cars and automobiles, and as surely will he scurry back, seek you out in the throng and pour the right change into your hand from a tightly clinched little fist.

The boy who sells you your paper every day, you expect to step forward to meet you with the favored sheet held out toward you; and that is taken as a matter of course, since it is of daily occurrence. But they have far more comprehensive and tenacious memories than that. A gentleman who had an office at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets for six months bought the old *Commercial Advertiser* from one boy regularly during that time. He then moved to Fulton Street, was there for a year, went abroad for a year, and a few weeks after his return chanced to walk just at the rush time along Nassau Street, talking with a friend. He had not noticed that he had reached his old location, but the newsboy noticed him and, stepping forward, said, "Here's your *Commercial*, sir." That boy's memory of a customer's face and wants had lasted over two years.

It is of such material as cited in this article that our little men of business are made, and it promises well for the future citizen. The little men, as they grow older and older, are ground and sifted, ground and sifted, in the crushing machine run by competition and directed by necessity, until the big men only are left. The boy with the sheaf of papers under his arm to-day is the magazine proprietor of to-morrow; the round-faced wireless operator may become the head of a telegraph company. The boy who delivers your parcel from the dry-goods store may be a member of that same firm when he is grown to manhood; the telephone boy who delivers your order on the floor of the Stock Exchange may in a few years walk that very floor as a member of that body.

These things and more have actually happened and may happen again with the little man of business with whom you come most often in contact, and who, perhaps this very morning, handed you your LESLIE'S along with your daily newspaper.

See



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# Scenes from the Stories the Movies Tell

## A Fresh Air Romance



Dr. Fogg was a good old soul, but he didn't have very up-to-date ideas about medicine, according to a moving picture story told by the Edison Company under "A Fresh Air Romance."



When they called him to see a sick girl he advised them to shut down the windows and to take large quantities of medicine. His son was of the newer school and disagreed with him.



They followed the teachings of the son and kept the windows open except just before the old doctor came. But one day he came unexpectedly and found that his medicine had not been taken and that the girl was well.



It hurt old Dr. Fogg through and through, but after reading it up in the books with his son he finally admitted that his son was right and decided to follow the fresh air cure thereafter in his own practice.

## How a Loan Shark Works



A young couple whose only child was ill had to have some money. They went to a loan broker's office and stood quivering at the door, almost afraid to ask for the money.



Even while their child was still sick the collection man came, and with his hat on in the house frightened the wife, while the husband, standing sadly in the door, could only take his wife's.



The husband could not meet the exorbitant demands and so the woman "bawled out" came to the office where he worked and demanded the money, telling his employer that he was dishonest till the husband was discharged.



Finally the husband found employment again and his new employer took him to an association where he could get money at the legal rate. The new employer laughs at him because he is so astonished.



# The Old Fan Says:

"Most Fans Believe the Red Sox Will Be the Next World's Champions"

By ED A. GOEWEY. Illustrated by "ZIM"



presented to me by a rather downcast gentleman, who, just previous to the beginning of the major-league season, insisted upon making two wagers with me. One was to the effect that the Athletics would win the world's championship again this year, and the other was that the Quakers would beat out the Giants in the National. As I took the other end of the argument, yours truly won and will be one of those present at the big doings.



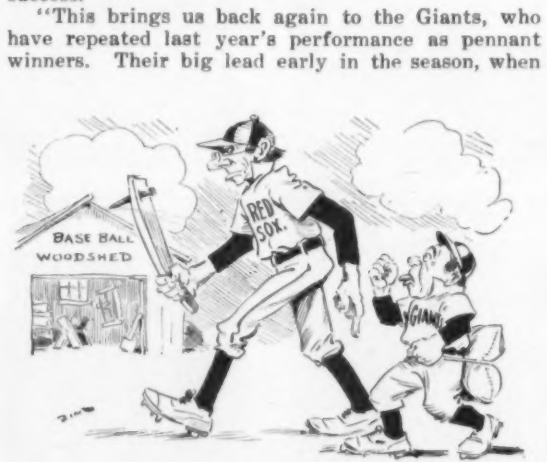
Snodgrass, one of McGraw's steady out-fielders.

"It is to be regretted that the Athletics did not make a better showing this year. When they grabbed the important bunting from the Giants last fall, they were certainly a wonderful baseball aggregation, and ninety-five per cent. of the fans would have been willing to stake their last copper that they would again tuck away the American League bunting this year. The men seemed to be in a class by themselves and had little to fear for the next couple of years, with Connie Mack's wonderful generalship to back them up. But accidents and injuries dealt severe blows to the club early in the season, and some of the pitchers in whom most confidence was placed did not come up to expectations. The Athletics did not begin to really climb toward the front until too late, and then they found the sensational Senators almost constantly in their way and the Red Sox galloping merrily along toward the rag. Toward the close of the race some few players lost their nerve, broke training and had to be severely disciplined. All that the Mack crowd can do now is sing, 'Next year's another year.' Griffith's Senators made the most magnificent climb in the whole Johnson organization. Looked upon at the start as sure contenders for the cellar championship, they took a sudden spurt toward the front (thanks to the pitching of Walter Johnson) and even had the Red Sox worried most of the way. Next season they are going to come pretty near setting the pace, for they have acquired the confidence that comes after getting out of a poor second-division position and making a bid for months for the highest honors.

"Now, let us switch over to the National League. As you will recollect, George, I said from the beginning that I believed that the Giants would again win the pennant. On paper and form they did not look as good as the Pirates, and but little better than the Cubs and Quakers. The Pirates seemed to have the stronger club in most every way. In three particulars, though, the McGrawites had it on them. They were better men in getting around the bases, outclassing the whole National League in this particular; they had McGraw, who is to-day at his best as a leader, while Clarke seems to be going back, and in the past they have seemed to have the 'goat' of the Pittsburghs as thoroughly as the Cubs have theirs. The Cubs looked as if they would make a game fight for the pennant, in spite of all the veterans on their roster, and they lived up to expectations. On sheer headwork and nerve they played throughout the season, outgaming many clubs repeatedly and at times

fairly standing the New Yorkers on their heads. Considering all their handicaps, they made one of the greatest struggles on record and deserve the most liberal praise. It was only toward the end that they grew peevish and tried to belittle their more successful rivals, and, as a climax, the suspensions of Evers, the injury to Archer and the disciplining of Schulte by Chance killed all hope that they would make a driving and brilliant finish. Cincinnati tried hard for first honors for a time, but O'Day didn't seem to be equal to the task of keeping them in the running. The Quakers' showing was not brilliant, though injuries to their players diminished their chances of success.

"This brings us back again to the Giants, who have repeated last year's performance as pennant winners. Their big lead early in the season, when



Will the old man make good?

Marquard was winning his nineteen consecutive victories, was largely responsible for their success, for, though Chicago trimmed them properly and often, the Pirates were unable to do much to stop them and the Reds and Quakers were mighty easy picking. Now arises the question: Can the New Yorkers defeat the Red Sox for the world's championship? I may turn out to be a bad guesser, but, like many other fans, I don't think they can. Mathewson, the brainiest pitcher of the McGraw staff, did well for months, but recently he has appeared to slow up a lot. Perhaps he is taking it easy for the big battles. Marquard, once his string of consecutive victories was broken, has been beaten many times, and the best pitching of late has been that of big Jeff Tesreau, who is practically a newcomer in fast company. I don't think anybody would seriously consider pitching Ames, Wiltse or Crandall against that wonderful Red Sox outfit. That leaves the Giants with three men, and the fans and sporting writers prophesying that Tesreau will be the hardest flinger of the trio for the Boston boys to face. The Red Sox have a string of five winners — Wood, Collins, Bedient, Hall and O'Brien. Any one of



Their hats are in the ring.

them has been pitching well enough to warrant being pitted against the Giants.

"Wood is one of the wonders of baseball to-day, and many rooters will argue that he is as great as, if not greater than, the mighty Walter Johnson. Wagers have been freely made that Wood will win at least three games from the McGraw outfit. The one complaint against him is that he does not watch bases closely enough. It is said that Carrigan has been made to appear rather slow at times through this fault of Wood. Running the bases like wild horses is the Giants' long suit, but they must first get on the bases. Carrigan is the best catcher the Sox have and to him most of his fellows give the credit for being the brainiest man on the team. In an emergency Cady can help him out, but Carrigan will probably catch most of the games, unless injured. He is a game fellow and will cover the plate and stick, no matter how big a runner tries to bowl him over. Myers, of the Giants, is one of the greatest catchers in modern baseball. He throws quickly and accurately, is quick on the bases for so big a man, coaches his pitchers well, just about leads the National League in batting, is feared by all pitchers on account of his long hits, and the man who 'bumps' him at the plate



Hopper, right fielder of Jake Stahl's great outfield.

is always sadder and wiser for the experience. He looks like a better all-round man than Carrigan.

"Myers, Doyle and Merkle are the .300 hitters for the Giants, and Speaker, Gardner and Stahl for the Sox. Most people think the two infields are a toss up. Personally I don't think Stahl classes with Merkle nor Yerkes with Doyle, but, at short, Wagner has it over Fletcher. Where Herzog may surpass Gardner in playing third, the latter will even up with the stick. I think the Sox's outfield of Lewis, Speaker and Hooper is much better than Snodgrass, Becker, Murray and Devore. But whether the Red Sox or the Giants capture the big flag, it will be a royal series of battles. There are veterans on both teams and neither should be afraid of fire.



If Joe Wood ever stumbles, good evening.

"And, speaking of veterans, perhaps foxy Johnny McGraw's great generalship and years of hard fighting for the big prizes may cut more of a figure in the world's championship battles than most fans think just now. 'There's many a slip,' you know. Boston and New York are two of the greatest baseball cities in the country, and the attendance records established in the series of 1911 are sure to be smashed to 'smithereens.' In fact, they will be the greatest series of games ever played, and the men and the club owners will take in enough money this year to stagger a national bank and provide against a mighty hard winter. Be sure and be there, George, or forever after hold your peace.

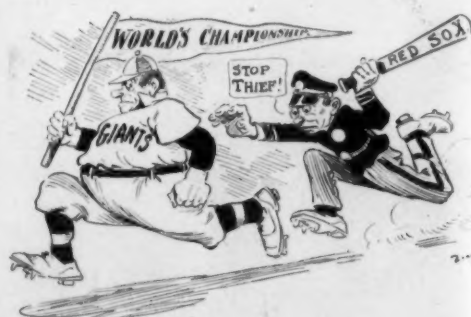


Wagner, the wonderful short stop of the Sox.

Earlier in the season, Ty Cobb, the temperamental out-fielder of the Detroit Tigers, started trouble for himself by mixing in a brawl with a spectator during the course of a game. His teammates took his side and threatened to start a baseball 'strike.' The matter was finally patched and hushed up, but the players in big company decided that they must have more protection on the ball fields. With this end in view, they set about organizing a protective association, backed by some of the greatest players in the game to-day and well-known veterans of yester years. But, just as things were going along serenely with the new organization, the Tigers have to come to the front with another disgraceful exhibition, and this time on their home grounds. According to the press dispatches, after Umpire Connolly had called Cobb out for stepping beyond the limits of the batter's box, a spectator in the grand-stand, incited by Ty's objections to the decision, hurled a bottle at the indicator holder. It struck the ground, then bounded and hit Connolly in the mouth. Several other Detroit players then loudly protested, and the trouble did not cease until Manager Jennings and Vitt, who was coaching, were banished from the field. The next day President Johnson, of the American League, suspended the pair.



Fred Merkle, New York's great first sacker.



Can he get away with it?

"Umpires make bad decisions sometimes, but that's no excuse for players becoming rowdies and thereby exciting the fans so that they attempt

(Continued on page 336.)



# People Talked About



JOHNSON  
**DR. V. STEFANSSON,**

The Arctic explorer, who returned after spending four years in the northern part of British North America and Alaska, for the American Museum of Natural History, New York. He discovered blond Eskimos supposedly of Scandinavian descent.



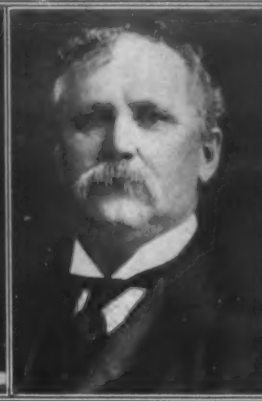
HARRIS & EWING  
**DR. GEORGE F. KUNZ,**

Of New York, the eminent expert on precious stones, who was very active in arranging for the reception and entertainment of the delegates to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry.



**DAVID J. HIGGINS,**

Of Los Angeles, Cal., who at the age of ninety-five completed a book entitled "American Life in the 19th Century." He won a colonelship in the Civil War and after the war he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



HARRIS & EWING  
**EDWIN C. BURLEIGH,**

Former Congressman from the State of Maine and former Governor of that State, who will probably be elected as United States Senator by the Republican members of the Maine Legislature at the next session.



BLAUBER  
**DR. SIMON FLEXNER,**

Director of the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York, who has been appointed Huxley lecturer for the current year, the lecture to be given before the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London, this month.



MC DOWELL  
**LOUIS W. HILL,**

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railway, shown with a tall stack of red clover which was presented to him by the citizens of Sisters, Oregon, during his recent visit to that place.



BURKE & ATWELL  
**A YOUNG "IMMIGRANT PILOT."**

One of the boys employed by the Immigrants' Protective League in Chicago to guide foreigners over the city at twenty-five cents an hour and protect them from swindlers.



**JEROME D. TRAVERS,**

Three times amateur golf champion of the United States. Two thousand spectators cheered Mr. Travers on to his third victory, at Wheaton, Ill. More than \$20,000 changed hands as a result of the match.



WALKER  
**THREE HEROIC MORMON GIRLS.**

Ella, Abbie and Emma Stevens, who when Mexicans attacked and killed their father in the mountains of Chihuahua, Mexico, drove the assailants away with clubs.



**PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN REPAIRING ROADS.**

Members of the Denver (Col.) Chamber of Commerce raised \$4,000 to repair the Denver-Limon road damaged by heavy rains, and personally worked on it. The workmen in the foreground are, left to right: Judge John D. Milliken, Chairman Denver Chamber of Commerce Road Building Committee; W. C. Nevin, Chairman Chamber of Commerce Streets and Highways Committee; Thorndike Deland, Secretary Denver Chamber of Commerce; C. A. Johnson, former President Denver Chamber of Commerce; Edward J. Yetter, President Chamber of Commerce; Oscar Cass.



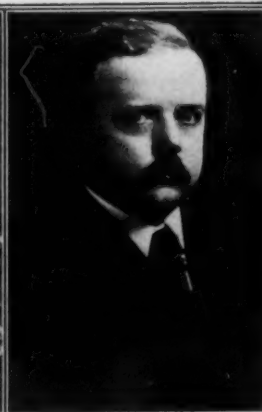
MARVIN  
**CENTENARIANS HAVE A JOY RIDE.**

Jonathan Wax and John Phipps met for the first time last week in Shenandoah, Iowa, and took an auto ride. Each is 100 years old.



CANADIAN COURIER  
**GEN. W. D. OTTER,**

A soldier for fifty-one years, and the first native born to command the Canadian army. He lately retired from the post of inspector-general.



ROSS & BRYANT  
**F. A. SEIBERLING,**

President of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O., 200 of whose employees own stock in the concern. Their interest greatly helps business.



HOOVER  
**A MODERN INDIAN FAMILY.**

Paul Red Eagle, his wife and child, members of the Osage tribe in Oklahoma. Paul is a wonderful dancer, and his wife, Mary, a noted cook.



HARRIS & EWING  
**MRS. LA FOLLETTE,**

Wife of the United States Senator from Wisconsin. She recently began a tour of the State making speeches for woman suffrage.



**MRS. C. B. ARTHUR,**

Of Detroit, President of the State Equal Suffrage League of Michigan, who is leading the woman suffrage campaign in her State.



# Uncle Sam's Farmer-boy School

By JOHN DUFFY

**B**ARNEY THOMAS, sixteen years old, who resides near the village of Lake Cormorant, Miss., raised 225 bushels of corn on one acre of ground of his father's farm. Harvested and shipped, this corn cost \$113. for the acre. In the market, it brought him \$225—a net profit of \$112.

Fred McCracken, seventeen years of age, living on Rural Route No. 2 of the Water Valley, Miss., post-office, for a total investment of \$38, aside from the cost of the land, was able to send to market two bales of cotton from a single acre. The ground had been loaned him for his experiment, he worked it, made and directed the picking of the crop, marketed it and received a net profit of \$70.

Many other boys have achieved similar results in growing corn and cotton in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas and others of the Southern States. These are real results in dollars and cents where Uncle Sam is the teacher. He has gone into the educating business with a determination born of stern realization that lasting good may be accomplished, that prosperity may be assured, if the people only are taught how to obtain the best results from their lands. Uncle Sam has shown his fitness to teach the Indians, to train the future generals and admirals of his army and navy; now he is showing his ability as a trainer of farmer boys.

There are noticeable benefits to be obtained from



MANY WOULD-BE SCIENTIFIC FARMERS.

Everybody, young and old, listening to a government lecture on an agricultural topic in the court house yard at Water Valley, Miss.

So is Fred McCracken, but he has been at it longer than Barney, and he now is experimenting with new methods in cotton growing as a member of the boys' cotton club. Both organizations, in reality, are little more than schools, conducted under the direction of the Department of Agriculture of the United States government, with the aid and encouragement of Southern business men and Southern commercial organizations.

These boys and hundreds of others like them—in

the main, sons of parents who are unable to send them to agricultural schools—are gathered together at frequent intervals to hear an expert discuss the latest and most scientific methods of farming and the making of particular crops. To the scientific methods of the experts, they are able to bring the results of their own experiences on the farms of their fathers; they are able to receive and exchange ideas and to achieve practical results in a way seldom obtained by the best agricultural schools.

The father of these farmer-boy clubs, the head of this back-to-the-farm school, the dean of its faculty is Bradford Knapp, of the Department of Agriculture. Professor Knapp's name and fame are known in every section of the South where crops are growing, and thousands of boys who have become better farmers as a result of his efforts hail him as an inspiration toward greater prosperity and better citizenship.

But the work of a boys' club is not confined to bringing the lads together that an expert may mount a platform and expound the gospel

of scientific farming to them. The men the department has sent into the South into its schools are more than teachers—they are missionaries. In nine months Thomas A. Early, one of these experts of the department, with headquarters in Memphis, visited twenty-seven counties in the surrounding States, went to forty-three schools and thirty-seven farms, and attended the meetings of fifty-four corn and cotton clubs. In his work he traveled 17,101 miles by railroad and 363 miles by team. The meetings he

has been the influence of the organization upon the fathers of its members. Only recently the father of Bryan McNabb, of Fayette County, Tennessee, a champion corn grower of his section, addressed a meeting of the boys' corn club of that section.

"I want to tell you what I owe to your organization," he told the boys. "I have learned more about farming in the last year than in all my previous life. My eyes have been opened to the value of common sense and to the value of scientific farming as taught

addressed totaled ninety-nine and they were attended by 17,602 persons. And at the end of his nine months he was able to report that 2,460 boys actually were enrolled in the various organizations and were operating their own experimental farms and striving to make better showings than the others, either as cotton or corn growers.

The cotton club's, it must be understood, are a secondary proposition to corn breeding. Cotton grows easily in the South; corn is comparatively an experiment as yet, although the success of the experiment has been proven beyond a doubt. Lectures on cotton growing are given only after the boys have proven themselves experts at corn, and, even when cotton is taken up, corn is not forgotten—it is the ability of Southern soil to produce the latter at a profit the department wishes to drive home with lasting effect.

One of the most interesting features of boys' corn club work



BARNEY THOMAS.

Who because of his success as a corn grower in De Soto County, Miss., is regarded as one of the foremost farmers in that State.

his educational methods. The sons of farmers are discovering the value of science in agriculture. They are finding many short cuts to results their fathers worked long to obtain. They are experiencing the need of diversification of crops and the success it brings. They are being shown that the farm is the place for them, that there is health, wealth and happiness in following in the footsteps of their farmer-fathers.

Barney Thomas is a member of a boys' corn club.



A COMING CORN KING.

A Hardman County, Tenn., boy farmer and his corn crop. This youth is so well satisfied with farm life that he has no desire to go to the city.

by the Department of Agriculture. And all this has come about since my own son, Bryan, joined your organization. I wanted him to learn the progressive methods, and his learning has taught me."

"We people of the South must realize our greatest need is more feed stuff, more grass and live stock," said Thomas A. Early, a special agent of the Department of Agriculture, in a recent speech before a Mississippi club. "We must change our

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GIRLS WHO RAISE TOMATOES.

Bolton College Club of Shelby County, Tenn., whose members are adding to the country's food supply and their own incomes.



NORMAN SMITH.

A corn grower of Covington, Tenn., who has been awarded two diplomas by the State Secretary of Agriculture.



EXPERT YOUNG AGRICULTURISTS.

Prize winners of the Hardman County (Tenn.) Corn Club. They have grown remarkably good crops of their favorite cereal.



# A Young Man's Notable Success

**N**O OTHER country in the world furnishes richer rewards for efficiency in business than does the United States. The history of our commercial development abounds in examples of young men who started in the lowest ranks and through persistent efforts reached the heights of success. It augurs well for the future of the republic that new men of ability, integrity, industry and enterprise are continually coming to the front. One of the most notable of these latest carriers-out of successful careers is Hubbard Foster Alexander, of Tacoma, Wash., who at the age of twenty-seven had risen from the lowly position of longshoreman on the docks of Tacoma to be president of an important steamship company, and who a few years later had attained to the presidency of three steamship companies operating along the Pacific coast.

Mr. Alexander was born in Colorado Springs, Col., in 1879, but removed to Tacoma in 1890. He attended private and public schools in Colorado and Tacoma, but before he was fifteen years old he left school and secured work as a longshoreman, engaging in this for a couple of years. Afterward he entered the employ of Dodwell, Carlill & Co., Ltd. (now Dodwell & Co., Ltd.), who at that time were operating the Northern Pacific Steamship Company to the Orient and the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company to Alaska. Mr. Alexander was in this firm's employ in the capacity of check clerk and wharf agent until 1900, when, at the age of twenty, he resigned to become general manager of the Commercial Dock Company, a wharfage and shipping concern, of which he later became president. The executive capacity which he displayed in this position shortly won him new recognition in the steamship world.

In his twenty-seventh year he was made president of the Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company, operating between Puget Sound and California ports, and was one of the youngest men ever thus honored with such a responsible position. A year later, in addition to the above office, he was elected general manager of the Alaska-Coast Company, which operates a steamship line for two thousand miles along the Alaska coast. In 1911 the Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company was incorporated as the holding company of

both the Alaska-Pacific Steamship Company and the Alaska-Coast Company, and Mr. Alexander was chosen as the head of this new company.

During the present year Mr. Alexander became president of the Alaska-Coast Company, so that he is now the chief executive of three companies, having



H. F. ALEXANDER.

One of the far West's most successful sons, who at the age of twenty-seven had risen from the position of longshoreman to the presidency of a great steamship company.

aggregate assets of practically \$2,000,000, covering the Pacific and Alaska coasts for a distance of three thousand miles, and controlling a large share of Western coast navigation through their fleet of fine vessels, comprising the *Admiral Farragut*, *Admiral Sampson*, *Jeanie*, *Bertha*, *Yukon*, *Watson* and *Buck-*

*man*—the first named being a very recent purchase from the American Mail Steamship Company of New York, which will be dispatched around to the Pacific coast before the end of September.

Among the directors of the above three steamship companies, and thus business associates of Mr. Alexander, are Chester Thorne, banker and financier of Tacoma; S. A. Perkins, of Tacoma, owner of half a dozen Washington daily newspapers and member of the Republican National Committee; William Jones, a Tacoma capitalist; M. A. Arnold, president of the First National Bank of Seattle; Commodore R. A. C. Smith, of New York, president of the American Mail Steamship Company; George Mair, banker and capitalist of Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, Mich., and Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Steamship Line, from San Francisco to the Orient and all coast ports. To have secured the confidence and co-operation of men of such character and standing is in itself a great credit to Mr. Alexander.

Recently Mr. Alexander's prominence as a business man was recognized by his election as director of the important Trans-Mississippi Congress, during the latter's session at Salt Lake City, Utah. This is a great organization, whose purpose is the development of the Western States beyond the Father of Waters. Its membership comprises many of the leading business men of the western half of the United States.

Mr. Alexander is of stalwart build, fine presence, strong, manly character, keen intelligence and unassuming and genial manner. In his high executive positions he has shown unusual capacity to organize large affairs, to command men so as to obtain their best and willing service, and to enthrone energy into the operations of the various lines under his charge. He is popular with his subordinates and has a large and growing circle of influential friends.

The hue and cry may be, these days, that the younger element isn't like that of olden days; but, even though we grant it, a record like Mr. Alexander's ought to be sufficient evidence that some of the new generation equal those of the old, and that chances are rife and also ripe to the boy who will unflinchingly persist in developing to the full talent, industry and integrity.

## Mr. Taft's Climbing Secretaries

Able Young Men Who Found Their Way to the White House

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's



CHARLES D. HILLES,  
Former Secretary to President Taft, and now Chairman of the Republican National Committee.



CARMI A. THOMPSON,  
Who was twice Secretary of State of Ohio, and who succeeded Mr. Hilles as Mr. Taft's Secretary.



ROBERT O. BAILEY,  
Lately made an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and one of President Taft's political advisers.



SHERMAN ALLEN,  
Once Assistant Secretary to the President, but promoted to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.



THOMAS W. BRAHANEY,  
Recently appointed Assistant Secretary to the President, and the newest member of the White House staff.

**A**LL UNDER forty-five years old, President Taft's newest group of appointees and personal assistants should be an encouraging and interesting study to every young man in the United States. Each one of these climbers has been a success. They have all arrived at the top of the ladder on an express-speed schedule. Every member of the unusual group is a practical politician. Charles D. Hilles, the director of Mr. Taft's campaign and now the chairman of the Republican National Committee, within a comparatively few years has developed into one of the shrewdest political diagnosticians in the country. He accomplished a world of good for the administration as the President's secretary. Carmi A. Thompson, who succeeded Mr. Hilles at the White House, was twice elected secretary of state in Ohio. One year he had a majority of 40,000 and another of 68,000. Robert O. Bailey, after less than a year's service as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made such a success of his work that he was boosted a notch higher and nearer to the throne.

Mr. Bailey's promotion created a vacancy and Mr. Taft remembered how loyal and efficient Sherman Allen had been as assistant secretary to the President, so he moved Sherman up to be Bob Bailey's successor as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Pat McKenna, the President's famous doorkeeper, who is able to recognize a real statesman a mile

away, has seen a good many "isbys" arrive at the executive offices and not a few "wasbys" go. His judgment around the White House is seldom questioned and he does not make mistakes when it comes to looking over likely political timber. Well, Pat sized up the Hilles-Thompson-Bailey-Allen coterie, and then said, "I'll tell you, four of that kind can't be beat!"

Pat was right, and what an example they should be to the ambitious young men throughout the country who are actually struggling to make something out of themselves! It must be admitted that personal pull is a great factor in Washington political life, but it has not played much of a figure in the lives of these young men. They proved their ability to climb without assistance.

It seems that we do not hear so much these days of bona-fide self-made men. However, it is reassuring to learn that Mr. Hilles began as a helper in a brickyard, Mr. Allen started as a three-dollar-a-week newspaper reporter, Mr. Thompson was a coal digger and Mr. Bailey a Western Union telegraph messenger.

Sherman Allen's father thought his boy ought to quit fooling around, writing pieces for a small newspaper in Burlington, Vt., and go to work. Accordingly Sherman, after much pressure had been brought to bear upon him from the parental side, procured a job selling grindstones and scissars in a hardware store. The young man lasted about as long as you

would expect a real newspaper man to last in that kind of a store. He went back to the newspaper game and has been there almost ever since. Mr. Allen went to Washington as private secretary to the late Representative Foster, of Vermont. Afterward he served in the same capacity to Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and stayed on with Truman H. Newberry. He joined the New York *Herald* staff and made numerous big trips with the President.

Mr. Thompson had a pretty hard row to hoe. His first occupation—when he was but nine years old, mind you!—was "offbearing" boy in a brickyard. At fourteen he was working alongside his daddy in a coal mine. With manual labor as his recreation, this plucky youngster put himself through the Iron-ton (O.) High School and, finally, the Ohio State University. The city solicitor of Iron-ton turned out bad, and young Thompson, a brand-new lawyer, was temporarily put in his place. He held it three terms and not long afterward became speaker of the Ohio house of representatives. The last time he was elected secretary of state in Ohio by a majority of 40,000, the head of the ticket, also a Republican, was defeated by 19,000.

Mr. Hilles and Mr. Bailey are now so well known that it is hardly necessary to again go into the details of the way in which they attracted the attention of

(Continued on page 336.)

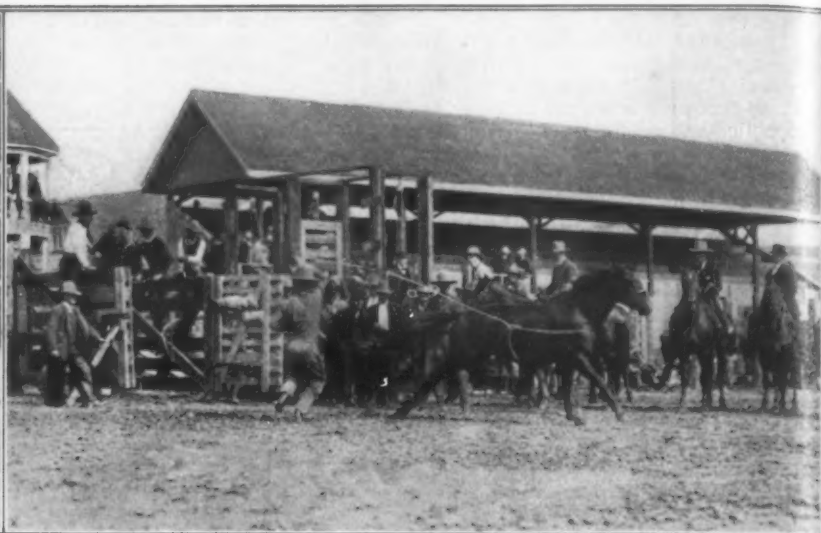


# A Pioneer Day Celebration in Canada

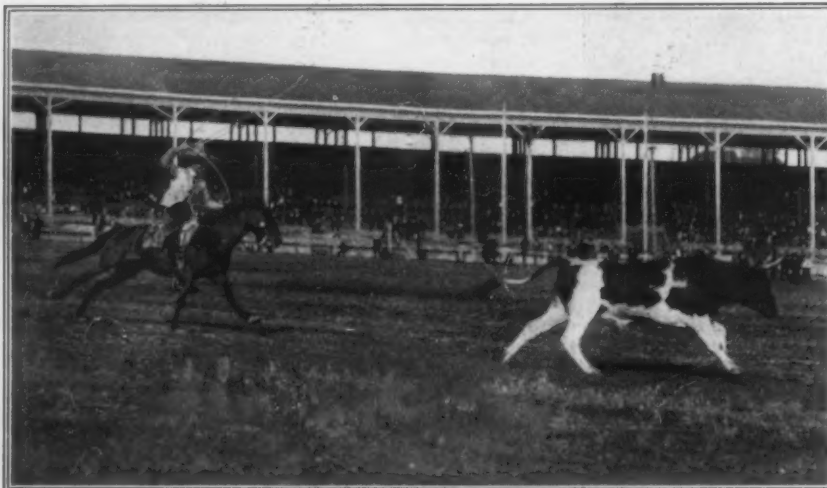
Striking Scenes at the "Stampede," a Novel Festival, at Calgary, Alberta, in Which Both Whites and Indians Took Part



ONE OF THE MOST PICTURESQUE FEATURES.  
Parade of Red Men, attired in barbaric finery and mounted on ponies, through the principal streets of the town.



THE GREATEST EXPERT IN HIS LINE.  
Tex McCloud, champion roper of the world, roping wild horses as they were released from the chute and dashed into the arena.



A WONDER WITH THE LASSO.  
Estaban Clemente, a Mexican, galloping after a big wild steer, which he roped and brought to earth.



THE STEER SUBDUED.  
The heavy animal thrown by a muscular cowboy, who sat in triumph on the neck of the bovine amid general applause.

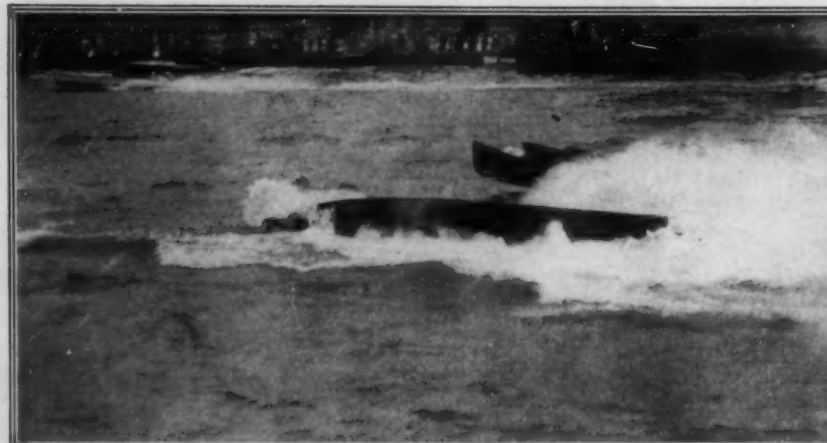
The "Stampede" at Calgary, like the "Roundup" at Pendleton, Ore., and "Pioneer Days" at Cheyenne, Wyo., aims to reproduce scenes and sports of pioneer life. It attracts the people from the whole surrounding region and many visitors from distant points. This year the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, and the Duchess of Connaught were among the distinguished persons who witnessed and enjoyed the festivities. Many Indians took part in the celebration.

## Annals of Disaster



REDMOND  
NEW YORK A TORNADO STATE.

Scenes of wreck and ruin following the second recent tornado in Central New York. The storm was five miles long and one mile wide, reaching from Long Branch Park, N. Y., to North Syracuse. Scores of buildings were demolished with a property loss of \$500,000. Three persons were killed and fifty-five injured, five fatally. The picture at the left shows one of many houses turned upside down, and that at the right a motor boat carried 500 feet out of a river by the force of the wind.



AN ILL-FATED RACING CRAFT.

Motor boat "Reliance IV" capsizing at the start of the United States championship 30-mile race in the three day special boat regatta of the Motor Boat Club of Buffalo, N. Y.



SPENCER  
A TRAIN DERAILED AND OVERTURNED.

Wreck at Erie, Pa., in which thirty-five persons were injured, though fortunately none were killed. The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails. Some prominent persons were on board.



# Pictorial Record of Current Events



FESTIVAL TIME AT A POPULAR RESORT.

Scene on the Bowery at Coney Island during the recent Mardi Gras at that seaside playground for the masses. The merrymaking was participated in by vast crowds from New York and other places.

BROWN BROS.



UNIQUE TRAINING SCHOOL.

A camp is maintained at Montenc Lake, New York, each summer for the training of people in all lines of religious work irrespective of religious belief. Seven religious bodies are represented in this group of thirty-two persons.



HOLMAN

A CHURCH WHICH THE PRESIDENT AIDED.

Neat Unitarian edifice at Millbury, Mass., where President Taft's mother formerly worshipped. In remembrance of this fact the President recently made the church a gift of \$200.



ANGER

A NOVEL FEAST IN COLORADO.

Guests of honor, including William J. Bryan and wife, at a banquet in Denver to the National Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners and the American Fisheries Society. Only game and fish were served in the various courses. The menu included elk steak, antelope cutlets, grilled deer steak, roast bear cub, mountain trout, etc.



A NOTABLE SOUTHERN JOLLIFICATION.

Part of the crowd of 1,500 which attended the merrymaking and barbecue of the St. Petersburg, (Fla.) Board of Trade in celebration of the securing of 618 new members for that body by rival teams of canvassers. The total membership is now 755, making every ninth citizen a member. The defeated team acted as waiters to the feasters.



LYTLE

WHERE MANY LEARN MARKSMANSHIP.

Annual shoot of the Youghiogheny Country Club, of McKeesport, Pa. The club is beautifully situated 400 feet above the Youghiogheny River, where the line of vision reaches out for thirty-five miles. This club has entertained most of the expert trap shooters in the United States.



HUGHES

A PATH OF BLOSSOMS FOR UNION HEROES.

Girls strewing beautiful California flowers on the route of the marching veterans at the recent grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Los Angeles, Cal.



# Fishhooks for Wives

Amazing Phase of White Slavery Among the Eskimos of the Far North of British America

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The revelations in this article are almost unbelievable and it seems incredible that in this enlightened age men, even far off Eskimos, should think of trafficking in their wives, but James Oliver Curwood, whose fame as a writer of popular stories is widely known, writes this narrative for us and with knowledge of the facts, as he was formerly a special investigator for the Canadian Government. This is another of the series of remarkable Northern sketches which Mr. Curwood has written exclusively for Leslie's Weekly.

THE PURCHASE was made at Waskee's igloo, on Mackenzie Bay, through an Eskimo interpreter who could understand English. Calkins—which, for obvious reasons, is not his right name—had looked over some twenty Eskimo women and girls and had decided upon Waskee's wife, and Waskee tried hard to conceal his satisfaction. Calkins was going to winter with a whaler on the Mackenzie and he was buying a "six months' wife."

During the formality of sale, Waskee's wife sat stolidly on the bearskin where her husband had placed her to show off to best advantage. She was a young woman—scarcely seventeen, I learned; a Kogmollock, with a brown, oval face, a mouth that was really pretty, and an unusual amount of straight, black hair. She was a bride of a little over a year, and this was the first time that she had been sold to a white man. Her only sign of emotion at the transaction in which she was the chief factor betrayed itself in her parted lips and the steadiness of the gaze which she fastened upon Calkins. This was the first great event in her life—her sale to a white man. She had seen scores of other girls and women sold, and one of her ambitions had been to realize that day herself. In her code of things it was a great social triumph, without sin. For more than fifty years her people had sold themselves to white men. Human barter had come to be a part of their existence, and they saw no reason in the ceaseless but futile efforts of the Canadian government to stop the traffic through the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, stationed at Herschel and at Fullerton.

The vision of the young wife, as she eyed Calkins, was something like this: As the white man's wife, she would be dressed gayly through all the long winter, have plenty to eat and little work to do. As Waskee's wife, she would go cold, starve at intervals, perhaps die of hardship before spring. Therefore she prayed in her heathen way to become the wife of Calkins. And Waskee saw another picture: If Calkins paid the price he asked, he would live like a prince through the winter, smoke as much as he pleased and grow fat instead of thin. His price was ten sacks of flour and a good tobacco supply. For this he agreed to give up his igloo and build another for himself. In addition to the flour and tobacco, he demanded ten fishhooks.

"I'll give you eight sacks of flour and the fishhooks," Calkins told him, through the interpreter.

Waskee shook his head. Calkins was new at the game, and the Eskimo husband knew it. He would have sold his wife at Calkins's offer quickly enough if he had thought that the white man would not come to his terms. But his wife was the finest looking woman in the village, and he hung to his price. At last Calkins agreed to pay, and for the first time a quick light of pleasure leaped into the Eskimo girl's dark eyes. She did not glance at her husband as he rose and prepared to leave the igloo, and Waskee took as little notice of her as though she had been a dumb animal. Within five minutes Waskee had left the igloo for the winter.

That in any part of the world life should come to that point where immorality, as we know it, should actually mean existence is a condition which it is difficult for one to picture. Yet this condition exists, and has existed for many years, along the entire length of the Arctic coast, and especially among the Kogmollocks. Because of this traffic between the whalers and the natives, the government established its Arctic outposts of the Royal Mounted; and at Herschel, on the Polar Sea, half a dozen crude wooden crosses mark the graves of those who have worked vainly to destroy a custom which will go only with the passing of a race which is already traveling rapidly toward extinction.

White men must be held accountable for the degradation and passing of the Eskimo even to a greater degree than in the case of the Indian. When the first whalers went into the Arctic, the Eskimo was a meat eater, and nature made him thrive on the diet. His garden was the open sea and the great ice fields; his only food the polar bear, the whale, the seal and fish. But the white man's ships quickly changed this. They brought him flour, sugar, dried fruits, canned stuffs, tobacco and liquors, and the Eskimo's dietetic system underwent a change, so that in the course of a generation these things became necessities to him. As the polar bear and the whale disappeared, they became still greater necessities, until at last the failure of a whaler to winter near a village meant starvation. For a time the Eskimo paid for these things in furs; but as furs grew more and more scarce, and whalers more and more numerous, he had to find other ways of payment. His basic idea of morality was almost nil, so it was not difficult to influence him to part with his women. The change brought about at least one good effect. On an average, about three out of every four Eskimo children born are girls, and until the white men came and placed a value on the female, the mothers allowed the

majority of girl babies to die, keeping the population down to just about half and half. Since twenty-five years ago, however, the girl baby has been considered more valuable than the male, and they were allowed to live.

This is the one reason why there are two or three girls and women to every man in the average Eskimo village of to-day. On my last trip into the north, I secured a census of the natives living at Herschel Island. There were a total of fifty-five. Of these there were fourteen male adults and six boys—twenty males in all. There were, on the other hand, twenty-six women and nine girls—a total of thirty-five.

South of Victoria Island there are the remains of a village which at one time must have numbered several hundred people. There are evidences of about eighty igloos, and many of the frames are still standing. They are built entirely of whale ribs and heaps of whale bones, and must have been constructed thirty or forty years ago, when whales were so common that the natives seldom experienced the pangs of starvation. I figure that at that time there were three hundred people in the village. Since that time this village has moved far to the east and numbers not more than eighty. Of these only about thirty are males. I met one old Eskimo who, through an interpreter, told me a little of the days when three fishhooks bought a wife of him. At that time the fishhook was about the most wonderful thing that had come into the lives of the Eskimo, and even to-day a "sale" or a "rental" of a wife or daughter is very seldom made without a certain percentage of payment in fishhooks.

In the village east of Victoria Island I found that nearly every adult woman and many of the young girls had at one time or another been white men's property. A number of the women had been taken repeatedly for years back by the same sailors, as is the case in nearly every Eskimo village. It is a curious fact that, while the women do not have to be urged to leave their native husbands for an alien partner, they are strangely faithful to their white purchasers after they have once become their property. The highest honor an Eskimo woman or girl can achieve is to become a "steady wife"; that is, a sailor takes her with the understanding that he is to have her year after year, or as often as his ship comes near her village, the same price being paid each year to her husband or father. If it should happen that he misses a season, he must, in order to hold his purchase, send in the stipulated price by some other ship. In this event neither the Eskimo woman nor her husband will listen to the advances of any other man, even though the "steady man" remains away for several years. As long as his supplies appear, he is certain of fidelity.

I have before me a letter, written by Inspector G. L. Jennings, commanding the Mackenzie River district of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. He says, in part:

Sailors coming here repeatedly take the same woman. Years that they do not come outfits are sent in by them. This relationship between the sailors and the natives is now a matter of existence. No longer can the Eskimo do without tea, tobacco and breadstuffs. Without the latter children die. Since their association with the white men the natives here have never lived or dressed so well. Also they have learned much of the white man's ways, his language, writing, cleanliness, cooking, housekeeping, etc. Most of the igloos are very clean, although sometimes the odor from seal and rotten fish is rather strong. Every family have a bath at least once a week and every Sunday appear in clean clothes. They take plenty of exercise and are very fond of football. They have no marriage ceremony, the consent of the bride's father being alone sufficient. Now that they have learned our marriage laws the men have expressed themselves as strongly against it, fearing that their wives will not be allowed to take sailors. Last summer four native couples were legally married at this point. Later when they found that a ship would winter here and that, under our law, their wives could not take men for the winter, the Eskimo husbands came in a body and made the following complaint: "Minister, he like me get married; now he got to give me grub." The point in question was one beyond their comprehension.

In spite of Inspector Jennings's assertion that the white men have had several beneficial effects upon the native population of his district, it cannot be denied that, since these relationships with white men began, the Eskimos have died off at an alarming rate. Thirty years ago there were probably five thousand Eskimos between the Mackenzie and the eastern end of Victoria Island. It is doubtful if there are now more than a quarter of that number. They are cleaner and a trifle more "civilized," it is true; but the men are no longer the daring little kayak hunters of long ago, when single-handed they ventured forth to attack the polar bear on his ice floe. Civilized man's "necessities," purchased through their women, have weakened them. I once made the acquaintance of an Eskimo village of twenty people. Two years later there were only eleven of those twenty left alive. They had fallen sick and died during the winter, not because of a scarcity of meat, but because they had no flour. Scores of children are born with white blood in their veins, and thus the

women are bringing into the world a weaker race, and one that cannot exist like the race of old amid the rigors of the Arctic winter. The large majority of these half-white children are sent to the government schools in Alaska, and about twenty of them are now in school in San Francisco and other American cities.

Even the Bishop of Yukon admits that the moral side of the native question is one of the most perplexing that faces the authorities to-day, both spiritual and physical, and that whatever change is brought about must be a gradual and tactful one. Personally I can see but one solution, in spite of this eminent authority's opinion. I believe that the problem should be solved, not with the Eskimo, but with the white man, by an amendment to the Indian act, making it an indictable offense for any white man to live in any kind of conjugal relationship with an Eskimo woman unless legally married. If this were done, the government would have to take upon itself the responsibility of doing what the whalers do now—supply the natives with flour, tea, clothes, tobacco and other things which have become necessary to their existence. If the problem is allowed to work itself out, there will be but few natives left to profit in the end. Twenty years ago there were four hundred Eskimos at Kittigazuit. There are now less than fifty. Twenty years ago there were seven hundred in the Mackenzie delta. To-day there are only two hundred and sixty from the Alaska border to Baillie Island. The figures tell the story.

## A Restaurant Woman's Sermon.

A WOMAN who evidently has been in a position to observe things for herself and has formed positive opinions writes to LESLIE'S as follows: "Having employed from ten to twenty girls and young men for years, the problem of fallen women has always confronted me. This is my line of reasoning: A man seems to consider a waitress his natural prey. If she is new at serving the public, she repels his advances with shamed face and hot tears; if married and respectable, she repels him angrily and with no hiding of her disgust; but if rather tired, dispirited and not new to the persistent attentions of men, young, middle-aged, old and bald—heaven help her!—she struggles no more. I cannot yet see a girl I consider willfully immoral. Any normal woman likes, even craves, the attention of a man, and it seems so many girls must be destroyed and cast aside before a young man is ready to say to a good girl, 'I love you and I want you to marry me.' She must be good, though he may have wallowed through years of filth.

"A bachelor of forty, who called himself a man of the world, said to me, 'I'd like to marry and settle down, but I know so much about women, I'm afraid to trust one enough to marry her.' My answer flashed, 'What are you?' But he didn't appear to consider that side of the question. Then there is the married man, who expects his wife to behave; but he uses my telephone to tell her he is too busy to come home to dine, and is not abashed that I see the woman waiting at the table for him to order a fancy dinner. Or, if he comes in alone, he has no end of time to start up a flirtation with some girl. But the old boy, sans eyes, sans teeth, sans hair, fat, ugly, but visibly prosperous, to quote the girls' slang, 'He sure is the limit!' So old in vice, he does not care who sees him as he is!

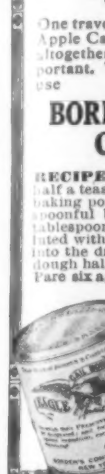
"When I was eighteen, I went to an old lawyer, an honored soldier, a congressman, a Mason, an Odd Fellow and carrying a good section of the alphabet at the end of his name. I needed legal advice and he represented to my mind a father. His attentions to me were such that I fled in dismay. He wasn't fatherly. But, oh, the poor girls that can't always flee!

"In one city a woman sued a prominent man for support. He had a legal wife. This woman claimed to have been a common-law wife. The man admitted a liaison, but said the woman was trying to force money out of him because of it, and there were others (no doubt on both sides). The judge denied her claim and sternly ordered the woman to cease annoying said prominent man. She took her child's hand and they went away. I am not a suffragette, but surely if women had some part in making and interpreting the laws they would deal more justly with fallen women.

"In an article published in LESLIE'S, the injustice of woman to woman is deplored. This is useless. A pure woman cannot make a social equal of a woman of the street. But I know my sex, and I affirm that a good woman will take care of that fallen sister and will deal as fairly by her as men deal by fallen men. She will give her justice, and it will be no parody.

"Men who are true, let the girl question alone and start after the boys. They will listen to you when

(Continued on page 340.)



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### Dutch Apple Cake

One traveling in Europe sees much of the Dutch Apple Cake. It is fruity, easily digested, and altogether a wholesome dish. The crust is important. To get it crisp, creamy, and fine flavor, use

### BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

**RECIPE**—Mix together two cups sifted flour, half a teaspoonful salt, one generous teaspoonful baking powder; rub into this one heaping tablespoonful butter. Beat one egg, add to it four tablespoonsful Eagle Brand Condensed Milk diluted with three-fourths cup water, and stir this into the dry mixture. Beat well and spread the dough half an inch thick in a shallow baking pan. Pare six apples, cut into eighths, lay them sharp edges down, in parallel rows on top of the dough, pressing them in slightly. Sprinkle one-third of a cup of sugar over the apples, and bake in a hot oven about half an hour.

Write for Borden's Recipe Book

**BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.**  
"Leaders of Quality"  
Est. 1857 New York

### Uncle Sam's Farm-boy School.

(Continued from page 330.)

system and discontinue our enslavement to cotton. Of course we must and we will continue to produce the world's greatest cotton crop, but along with this cotton we must produce more actual food for man and beast."

This is one of the features of the South's fight to reduce the high cost of living. That it is an effective one is apparent on the surface and to the most casual observer.

With the boys obtaining real results from their corn and cotton, the girls are not forgotten. The girls' tomato club follows in the wake of the boys' corn club—the co-eds of Uncle Sam's school—and the Department of Agriculture shows itself no discriminator against the fairer sex in its campaign of education. With tomato growing goes tomato canning, and the results are of great value to the girls now and when they become the mistresses of their own farm-houses.

The department is not alone responsible for all this, however. The best indication of enlightenment in any community is when its business men begin to realize that nothing benefits them individually so much as the uniform and equitable development of the community in which they live. Southern business men generally are turning to this statesmanship of economic development and the corn clubs and the tomato clubs have been part of the results.

### Hard To See

EVEN WHEN THE FACTS ABOUT COFFEE ARE PLAIN.

It is curious how people will refuse to believe what one can clearly see.

Tell the average man or woman that the slow but cumulative poisonous effect of caffeine—the alkaloid in tea and coffee—tends to weaken the heart, upset the nervous system and cause indigestion, and they may laugh at you if they don't know the facts.

Prove it by science or by practical demonstration in the recovery of coffee drinkers from the above conditions, and a large per cent of the human family will shrug their shoulders, take some drugs and—keep on drinking coffee or tea.

"Coffee never agreed with me nor with several members of our household," writes a lady. "It enervates, depresses and creates a feeling of languor and heaviness. It was only by leaving off coffee and using Postum that we discovered the cause and way out of these ills."

"The only reason, I am sure, why Postum is not used altogether to the exclusion of ordinary coffee is, many persons do not know and do not seem willing to learn the facts and how to prepare this nutritious beverage. There's only one way—according to directions—boil it fully 15 minutes. Then it is delicious." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



### SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE FAMOUS BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

This was one of the fiercest engagements of the American Civil War and was fought near Sharpsburg, Md., on September 16th and 17th, 1862. The Union forces, numbering 87,000, were commanded by Major-General George B. McClellan, and the Confederates, 55,000 strong, by General Robert E. Lee. Most of the fighting occurred on September 17th, and General Longstreet (Confederate) afterward declared this was "the bloodiest single day of fighting of the war." The Union loss in killed, wounded and missing was 12,400, the Confederate loss 11,100. Although the Union loss was the heavier, the battle was accounted in the North a strategic victory, as after it Lee abandoned his Maryland campaign. It encouraged President Lincoln to issue his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, which he did six days later. The picture shows the Union troops under General Burnside capturing the bridge spanning Antietam Creek.

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## The Public Forum

### BUSINESS MEN DEFENDED.

William Randolph Hearst.

AMERICAN business men are the greatest business men in the world and have made America the greatest business nation in the world. They are accumulating in America the wealth of the world, and they are employing their wealth in a way which excites the admiration of the world. Some of our business men, like Rockefeller, are endowing universities for the advancement of learning and supporting institutions of medical and surgical experiment for the benefit of our own people and of all mankind. Others of our business men, like Carnegie, are endowing libraries for the dissemination of universal knowledge and maintaining observatories and other scientific establishments for the extension of scientific research and the development of scientific pursuits. Others again, like Morgan, are assembling in America the art and library treasures of the world, for the development of our tastes and perceptions and for the higher culture of our people in the refinements and intellectual enjoyments of life.

### WANTS AMERICAN HELP.

Former President Estrada, of Nicaragua.

WITHOUT the active help of the United States government, Nicaragua will never thrive. She will be always the same. There must be an American protectorate, along the lines exercised in Cuba and Panama, without, of course, impairing our sovereignty. We want the United States government, whether it be Republican or Democratic, to keep an eye upon us, supervise our elections, and, in a word, become the arbiter and judge of our destinies. I speak in my name and in the name of President Diaz, as well as of the majority of the people of Nicaragua. For the last twenty years Nicaragua has been in the hands of a savage system of militarism. There are no real elections, everything is a farce and everybody wants to be President and rule. The result is that the country has been and still is a seething pot of anarchy, which is gaining proportions every day.

### WE ARE A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

WE ARE a peculiar people. We are fond of experiments in every department of life. We take larger chances in business and greater risks in experiment than any industrial nation in the world. Prosperity does not satisfy us; we want more. Within certain almost defined cycles, we as a people need to go to school—the

school of experience. A generation comes upon the stage which has forgotten or is too young to remember the teachings of the past. When these periods arrive—and they will in the future as they have in the past—the lesson which is taught by disasters to business, to employment and to every form of activity will bring about again the practice of the principles which have proved successful, and they will prevail until the period of experiment has again arrived.

### BACK TO THE FARM.

Colonel C. A. Carlisle, South Bend, Ind.

I BELIEVE country life can be made to so closely approach the ideal that it will hold the boys and girls of the future and attract to it countless numbers who will find relief from the overcrowded town districts. Make the farm a revenue producer, an organized industry of highest profit and reward, and country life the social center of attraction, and you will serve in distributing a great blessing. A farmer in Denmark or Germany or Japan, and in like manner in many of the overcrowded European countries, who has a farm of only a few acres, teaches us how to make a living from the land. There is room in the country for every congested locality. An agricultural expert will teach us how to help ourselves.

### PROSPERITY BOOMING.

President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PROSPERITY is here. Everybody can see that. The pulse of the whole country is beating to the rhythm of happier times. The bumper crops and the fact that the farmers will not be compelled by financial stress to realize quickly on their harvests will give stability to prosperity. It is not likely we will have the car shortage that invariably follows "rush" business in crops. However, regardless of any car shortage, our national prosperity is on the boom, and in my opinion will continue for a long period.

### Beyond Her.

SHE can talk in Greek and Latin,  
And in French and German too,  
And the pictures she has painted  
Are most wonderful to view.  
She can sing, and play divinely  
On piano and guitar,  
All the works of Grieg and Chopin,  
Bach, and Gluck, and Meyerbeer.

Every algebraic problem  
She can solve with skill and ease,  
She can tell the roots and branches  
Of the old philosophies.  
She can even cook a dinner  
A bon vivant would adore,  
But she cannot, oh! she cannot  
Understand a baseball score.

—MINNA IRVING.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

## CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

—Sparkling crystals of snowy whiteness prove the purity of Crystal Domino.  
—The one perfect sugar for the table of refinement.  
—The new half size pieces furnish the final touch of perfection.  
—Most economical, because it is purest—and sweetest.

One of the Quality Products of The American Sugar Refining Co.

Read the story of its making in our splendidly illustrated booklet sent upon request. Address Dept. N, 117 Wall Street, New York City.



Only \$2.50 puts this typewriter in your home

You can soon make it your own, with no additional outlay, by co-operating with us on an original sales-plan which requires practically no effort on your part. No canvassing necessary. You will be interested in this opportunity, and will be surprised to learn how easily you can become owner of this strictly high-grade machine. Simply fill in and mail coupon below. Details will reach you promptly.

## Pittsburgh Visible Typewriter

A Standard Machine for Twenty Years

Fully guaranteed. Has all the newest improvements, including back spacer, tabulator, two-color ribbon. Perfect touch. Quick action. Absolute alignment. Writing always visible. Universal keyboard. Don't miss this exceptional chance. Mail the coupon now.

Pittsburgh Visible Typewriter Co.  
Dept. 69, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Pittsburgh Visible Typewriter Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Will be glad to know how I can become owner of one of your machines.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



# Invest One Cent Save Big Money

## 7000 Bargains on Credit

We will trust you—and you can buy all your furniture and home furnishings by mail on credit from our great 1913 catalogue of 7000 Bargains. For instance, you may order any item illustrated in this announcement, and the same way from the catalog, by simply sending the first small payment. There will be no delay. Shipment will be immediately; and after a free 30-day examination in your own home you can pay the balance in small monthly payments, just as you earn the money and find it convenient.

### Open An Account With Us

Simply ask for our big, new, free catalog and we will open an account for you on our books. You do not need to pay ten, twenty, fifty or a couple of hundred dollars before you buy. You are not asked to give a note, chattel mortgage or anything of the kind. We charge no interest. We send no collectors and there is no red tape or delay of any kind. Our confidential credit plan is just the same kind of credit your grocer or meat man might allow you, only we give you so much longer time to pay and we do not ask for it all in one bunch—just a little at a time, monthly.



### Rocker Bargain

No house has ever offered you a bargain like this. Examine the illustration of this beautiful rocker carefully. Everything about it shows quality, comfort and luxury. Artistic carved solid oak frame. Upholstered in the famous "Imperial" black leather, which looks and wears like real leather. Oil tempered, never-sear, steel springs in seat. Beautiful red and gold patterned back. A wonderful bargain offer. Price only \$3.95.

Terms: 50c cash and 50c month.

You owe it to yourself and family to investigate this great opportunity to save money.

**This Book of 7000 Furniture Bargains is THE KEY TO HOME HAPPINESS Yours Free**

### 30 Days' Free Examination

You take absolutely no risk, as we send all goods on approval, and you can see them right in your own home for 30 days before deciding whether or not you wish to keep them. In other words, we do not ask you to buy from our catalog, but to buy after you have actually seen what you have ordered and know that it is all and more than what we have claimed for it.

### One Year to Pay

Remember, there are over a million families—rich and poor—who buy all their home furnishings from us on this great easy-payment plan. We save these families from 15 to 50 per cent, as every item listed in our big, handsomely illustrated catalog is a bargain in every sense of the word. Our years of experience and our tremendous cash capital enable us to take advantage of securing full season opportunities to buy and manufacture the finest merchandise in the world at prices so low that we can sell direct to you on credit at even a much lower price than the retail dealer in your town could buy them at wholesale.



**No. N-5229**  
**Bargain Library Table**  
This beautiful American quartered oak library table of exquisite Colonial design, made extra strong and heavy, finely finished, is an example of the magnificent bargains our great new catalog contains for you. Size of top 28x42 inches. A value that you could not duplicate at less than double this figure at \$4.95 any retail store. Our Price Only \$6.95

Terms: \$1.00 down and 75c a month



**Kremlin Wilton Velvet Rug**  
No. N-342 Size 9x12 ft.

Change the appearance of your room with this "Kremlin" Wilton velvet rug of pure beauty. A new style medallion floral design of green, red, brown and tan color combination, magnificently effective. Guaranteed to give life-long service and offered at a 40 per cent saving on price. Has a heavy, closely woven, worsted yarn, high pile surface and thick, strong back.

Terms: \$1.50 down and \$1 mo.

### Send for THIS Catalog Today

We have prepared this great catalogue representing 7000 new designs in articles of furniture and home furnishings, and we will send this new book showing illustrations in natural colors, with complete descriptions, by mail, postpaid in plain package, if you will simply send us your name and address on a postal card right now so that you can secure a copy before the edition is exhausted. Take advantage of this great saving in money and the convenience of our liberal, easy-payment credit plan. For to you can investigate and fully satisfy yourself. Send just your name and address on a postal card we will mail you this big book of 7000 bargains. The book will be sent in a plain package, all charges prepaid.

It is FREE—Send Today!

**HARTMAN FURNITURE CO. & CARPET CO.**  
3950 Wentworth Ave., CHICAGO

Send for the Catalog TO-DAY

### "Wouldn't Have Anything Else"

"Another Wiggins Card," was the remark of a successful business man, when another Wiggins user detached a Peerless Patent Book Form Card and handed it to the speaker. When questioned concerning his remark, he stated he had used the cards for years and "wouldn't have anything else." You wouldn't have anything else either if you had ever used these famous cards. Surely the presentation of the card mentioned above made the best possible impression. In fact, under the circumstances it would have been hurtful to have presented any other sort of card! You may be proving to many men just how far from up-to-date you are by the card you present.

### APPEARANCE OF OUR NEAT CARDS IN CASE



Our service is satisfying. The Peerless Patent Book Card Form is not merely a card. It is an idea, an influence, an expression, a message. It indicates good taste. It gives the man who receives it a real knowledge of the man who sends it. It tells the story of an up-to-date man and opens the door to an interview. Detached one by one as you hand them out, the cards are always clean and perfectly flat, and every edge is smooth. There is no possible indication of detachment. They defy detection. Send for a sample tab today and prove the fact to your own satisfaction. Send today. We engrave and emboss opening announcements, removal notices, or anything that may be desired where only the best will satisfy.

**THE JOHN B. WIGGINS COMPANY**  
Engravers, Plate Printers, Embossers  
80-82 East Adams Street, Chicago



**You pay for it whether you buy it or not.**  
Stenographic output increased. Saves space.

### UHL ART STEEL

TYPEWRITER STAND AND CABINET promotes system—increases efficiency—Roll it around the room—Saves lost motion. Costs little, lasts a life-time. Send for complete description—and name of local dealer—

**THE TOLEDO METAL FURNITURE CO.**  
2307 Dorr St. TOLEDO, O.



### Do you get the weight you pay for?

Read the talk, Advertising of Advertising, on the second cover of this issue. It has a message for you.

*Altan Hoffmann*



### Send No Money

Let us send this artistic piano to you at our expense. We pay the freight. You pay nothing down. Try it for 30 days. If it does not satisfy you, we will pay the freight for its return.

### Reed & Sons Piano

30 Days' Free Trial—365 Days' Approval Test—3 Years To Pay  
Our direct from factory-to-home, wholesale prices save you \$125 to \$225 on instruments of highest quality. They won highest award at World's Columbian Exposition.

**REED & SONS PIANO BOOK**  
No Interest, No Collectors  
FREE Piano Book Published, Written by Reed & Sons Piano Mfg. Co. Dept. Jackson and Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

## The Old Fan Says:

(Continued from page 328.)

deliberate assaults upon the judges of play. In no way is Detroit's record one to be proud of this year, and at no time have they been even runners up for the pennant. If the players won't behave on the ball fields, what they need is not a protective association, but suspensions, liberal fines and perhaps the use of a club. It is a foregone conclusion that the managers are going to spend a part of the winter fighting this players' protective organization, and a few more happenings like the recent one at Detroit will place the thinking fans on the side opposed to the men and backing up the magnates. Disturbers in baseball, as elsewhere, don't need protection, but a quick ride in a patrol wagon.

"Manager George Stoval, of the St. Louis Browns, is being given the credit for putting the Senators out of the race for the American League championship. Winning three out of four games in Washington was more than Griffith and his pets had bargained for, and defeating Walter Johnson in one of these games made the victories all the more telling and effective. Since Stoval has had charge of the St. Louis club, he has picked up quite a bunch of promising youngsters, and they were going like seasoned veterans as they swung into September for a dash down the home stretch. Next year George says he will land his charges in the first division, and the chances are that he'll make good. Wonder if the Clevelanders wouldn't like to have back the leader they released to take up with one that proved a failure? Probably—is the answer.

"And by the way, old man, did you ever stop and realize that all the wonderful things that take place in baseball are not confined to the major leagues? Fact! Just the other day the members of the little Utica baseball team, champions of the New York State League, were banqueted by the fans, and each player was presented with \$100 in gold. That was pretty good for the boys; but the featured attraction of that gathering was Catcher Lou Ritter, who this season established a world's record by catching every inning played by the Utica team in 139 games and the three innings of the club's only postponed game of the schedule, which rain spoiled.

"And now, George, before I say 'Good-night,' just a word or two about the untimely death of Arthur L. Raymond, known to the fans the country over as 'Bugs.' When this great, big, good-natured boy broke into fast company, he had a wife and a couple of pretty little daughters, an arm of iron and unusual skill. He quickly demonstrated that he would be one of the greatest pitchers of his time if he would take care of himself. But this he failed to do. He loved to 'act the clown' for friends or chance acquaintances, and nights found him hanging about the saloons, poisoning his system and ruining his constitution in return for a few laughs and pats on the back. In an effort to save him, he was traded to the New York Giants, because Manager McGraw had the reputation of being able to handle all kinds of unruly players. For a time Raymond braced up and showed just how wonderful a pitcher he could be. Then the saloons that dot the vicinity of the Polo Grounds claimed

him, and, though every experiment and plan conceivable was tried to keep him from becoming a drunkard, they all failed. Raymond, while under suspension, would even 'tend bar.'

"It was a pitiful sight to see this splendid athlete neglect his family, throw away the chances of making a fortune and being one of the great men in baseball whose names will go down in diamond history, because of a love for liquor and the encouragement of a lot of bartenders and so-called 'friends.' McGraw was finally compelled to set him adrift, and then he wandered about, pitching ball anywhere he could get a chance for independent clubs. His end came when he was literally kicked to death in a fight on a Chicago ball field.

"Let the promising athletes take warning from the case of poor 'Bugs' Raymond. Let them avoid foolish and careless acquaintances, keep themselves always in condition, take their business seriously, and, above all, give the saloons a wide berth. The groggeries have ruined more promising ball players than all other harmful causes put together."

### Mr. Taft's Climbing Secretaries.

(Continued from page 331.)

the President. Mr. Hilles became the President's secretary about a year ago and fitted in as if he had been made for the place. It is one of the most trying positions in the entire government service, but in his time there has been heard hardly a single criticism. Mr. Hilles has been loyal to the President and has been of the greatest service at the White House. Robert O. Bailey was a star reporter on the Associated Press and he has proved himself to be of the same proportionate value in the Treasury Department.

So far as the campaign is concerned, probably the brunt of the work falls upon Mr. Hilles and Mr. Thompson. If there are any better equipped men for that particular kind of a fight, the Republican leaders have failed to disclose them.

### Jokes Fifty Years Old.

(From Leslie's Weekly During the Civil War.)

"CAPTAIN SILK! What a fine name for a soldier!"  
"The finest name in the world for a captain," said the lady, "for silk will never be worsted."

"Tommy, what is longitude?" asked the boy's father.

"It's a clothes line."

"Why so, son?"

"Because they told me it stretched from pole to pole."

Who make the best soldiers? Dry-goods men—they have the best drilling.

Matrimony is a game in which every young man should take a hand.

The time when wind is most destructive to forests is when it is chopping around.

The only person we ever heard of who was not spoiled by being lionized was a man named Daniel.



TRAIN NEWSBOYS HAVE A JOYOUS TIME.

Group of bright and courteous young men employed by the Union News Company, of New York, to supply travelers on the New York Central trains with copies of Leslie's and Judge, photographed on a recent merry-making occasion. They had a banquet, listened to interesting speeches and afterward visited a showplace at Coney Island. Among those in the party were: Edward Fielder, manager of the central office; M. Levinson, A. Snider, M. Weber, M. Levine, H. Goldburg, L. Fink, B. Goldner, G. Silva, J. Cohen, E. Gans, J. Marcus, H. Twilley; J. Hook, of the New York & Eastern News Co.; T. Martin, circulation manager of Leslie-Judge Co. The Albany News Association presented Edward Fielder with a beautiful loving cup. The following members of this association were present: C. Harris, President; L. Drooz, Vice-President; G. Knizel, Treasurer; R. Lobstein, Secretary; J. Donlin, J. W. Lewis, J. Smith; J. Hatton, of Springfield; S. Wagner, of Wagner News Co.; J. Marcus, H. Twilley.

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# A Notable Indian Rally

By DR. CHARLES M. HARVEY

AT COLUMBUS, O., there began on October 2d and will last till October 7th a conference of the Society of American Indians which will be worthy of wide attention. This is the second gathering of this society, which is composed entirely of men and women of Indian blood. As the red man long ago gave up their old nomadic life, and as many of them have abandoned their old communal ideas, hold property as individuals instead of as clans or tribes, and have merged themselves in the great mass of the country's citizenship, they have a different relation to the rest of the country than that which they bore until recent times.

Let nobody suppose that there will be any blanket Indians at the Columbus council. In fact, blanket Indians have become so rare that one of them would be almost as strange a sight in Muskogee or Checotah, in the old Indian Territory portion of the State of Oklahoma, to-day, as he would be in Syracuse, N. Y., or Camden, N. J. Here are some of the leading objects of the organization which holds this conference, as set forth in its call: "To promote the good citizenship of the Indians of this country, to help in all progressive movements to this end, and to emulate the sturdy characteristics of the North American Indian, especially his honesty and patriotism. To promote all efforts looking to the advancement of the Indian in enlightenment which leave him free, as a man, to develop according to the natural laws of social evolution."

Manifestly, a creed of this sort must be intended for a different order of being from that of which we used to read in Cooper, Emerson Bennett, Captain Mayne Reid, Edward S. Ellis and the other writers who depicted the wild Indian of the forest, prairie and mountain. That sort of an Indian has become pretty nearly extinct. The Indians who meet at Columbus preserve the physical and moral vigor of their race, supplemented with an education and an intellectual and manual training which make them valuable members of the community. Among them are many graduates of Carlisle and other Indian schools, and also of white universities of the East and West. Their members represent practically all of the callings—law, literature, medicine, journalism, the ministry, banking, agriculture, pedagogy, mining, manufacturing, fruit and stock raising and the rest of the employments of a high civilization. The addresses to be delivered cover a wide range of topics of general interest.

Men of Indian blood are prominent in most of the great fields of activity. Three of them—Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Senator Curtis of Kansas, and Representative Carter of Oklahoma—are in Congress. Dr. Sherman Coolidge, a well-known Episcopalian clergyman, a full-blood Arapahoe, born in a buffalo-hide tepee in the Rocky Mountains, is president of the society, and among its other members are Dr. Charles A. Eastman, writer and Chautauqua lecturer, a Sioux; Dr. Carlos Montezuma, a Chicago physician, an Apache; Charles E. Dagenett, a Quapaw; Miss Laura M. Cornelius, an Oneida. The Osages, of Oklahoma, are the richest people on the globe, with a per capita wealth of over \$5,000, which is more than three times that of the average person of the 95,000,000 people of the United States.

Contrary to the general opinion, the Indian is not decreasing in numbers. The full bloods are falling off somewhat, but the aggregate of the Indian population is steadily rising. In the call for the conference at Columbus, Professor Arthur C. Parker, of Albany, N. Y., archeologist and ethnologist, secretary of the society, himself a descendant of the Iroquois of the State of New York, puts the number of Indians of the United States at 265,683. In reality, the number is still greater. The Indian Office at Washington, from figures compiled by superintendents of Indian schools and all other sources, places the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, at 322,715, on June 30th, 1911. Some of them are found in almost every State. The States which have over 10,000 are: Oklahoma, 117,247; Arizona, 39,216; New Mexico, 21,121; South Dakota, 20,352; California, 16,371; Washington, 10,997;

Montana, 10,814; Minnesota, 10,711, and Wisconsin, 10,360. There are 6,046 in the State of New York, chiefly of the old Six Nations, or Iroquois. Of the 117,247 credited to Oklahoma, 101,287 belong to the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles). These, however, include 23,345 freedmen, or survivors of the negro slaves of the old days and their descendants, and 2,582 intermarried whites.

The Indian has been figuring with some prominence in the sporting field in recent times. Bender, of the Athletics, and Meyer, of the Giants, are close to the head of the list in the baseball profession. The football players of the Carlisle Indian School are the peers of the teams of the big white universities. Thorpe, the Indian who won the pentathlon and the decathlon at the recent Olympic games at Stockholm, was acclaimed the world's greatest all-round athlete.

In several States the red man as a voter would hold the balance between the great parties.

## Books Worth Reading.

THE METHOD of child education evolved by Dr. Maria Montessori, the eminent Italian woman physician, is original and is one of the most important developments in pedagogy of the century. It is described in her book, "The Montessori Method." We learn from this that Dr. Montessori's first experiments were in the education of idiot children. She subsequently became interested in improving the methods of educating normal children. Numerous experiments were made in various parts of Italy, based on a careful study of child pedagogy and psychological and anthropological principles. These culminated in the "Children's Houses," in the San Lorenzo quarter in Rome. Her method is in a large measure replacing the present kindergarten methods. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, \$1.75, net.

"Rooseveltian Fact and Fable," published by the author, Mrs. Annie Riley Hale, 6 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York (price, \$1), is a critical and relentless arraignment of Theodore Roosevelt on various counts, beginning with the inception of his political career and carried forward to a recent date.

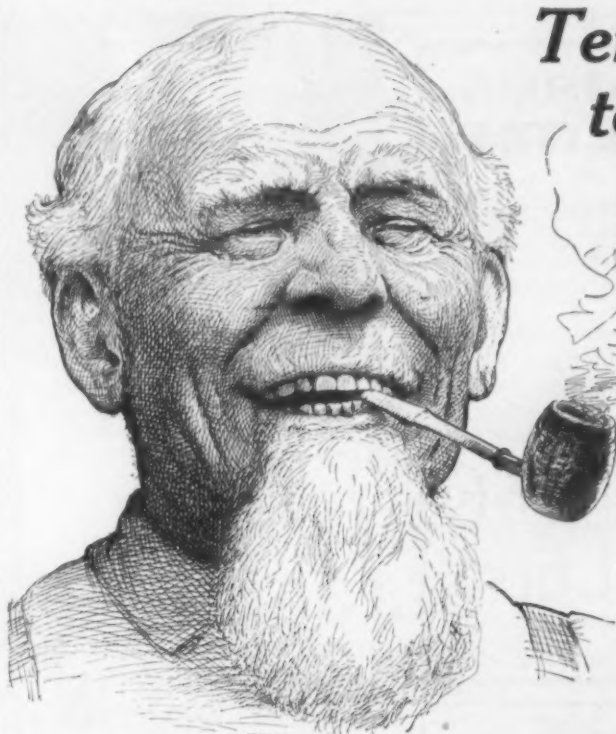
An absorbing and dramatic story is "Flower o' the Peach," by Perceval Gibbon, a notable addition to the fiction with South Africa as the locale. Dr. Jaks and his wife conduct a sanatorium in South Africa, and here appears an English girl, Margaret. The gripping plot has to do with the doctor's infatuation, the pathetic bravery of his wife, and the unusual characters in such an environment. New York: The Century Company. Price, \$1.30, net.

Those who read Harry A. Franck's "A Vagabond Journey around the World" no doubt have attacked with eagerness his "Four Months Afoot in Spain." The latter volume, though more restricted in its field, is within its scope as interesting as the tale of the world journey. Mr. Franck puts the scenes through which he has passed vividly before his readers, and his adventures are salted with a native humor which is delightful. He has the gift of characterization and the persons he meets are fully introduced to the reader. New York: The Century Company. Price, \$2, net.

John Muir adds to his remarkably faithful and interesting studies of American scenery another volume, "The Yosemite," published by the Century Company, New York (price, \$2.40, net). Mr. Muir, born in Scotland, in 1838, was educated in that country and at the University of Wisconsin, and has honorary degrees from Yale and Harvard. There is no one more enthusiastic about nature in the United States, and as a "nature writer" Mr. Muir stands alone for appreciation and eloquence. His pictures of the mountains of California and the Rockies and Sierras tell more of them than the average man could discover by actual visits, so vivid is his imagination and so close his observation. And the same may be said of "The Yosemite." His latest volume is a triumph of bookmaking.

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FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

United States Senator from Nevada, who presided at the Twentieth National Irrigation Congress, in session September 30th to October 3d, at Salt Lake City, Utah.



LOUIS CANON-LEGRAND.

President of the Permanent Committee of the International Chambers of Commerce, who presided at the Fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations, held in Boston, September 24th to 30th.

Jasper's Hints to  
Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper", Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

I HAVE always been a progressive, but I believe in making haste slowly. Rushing is not always progress. People rush headlong into all sorts of dangers and embarrassments, from which they are glad to escape.

We have been making progress in this country surely and rapidly enough. We have been moving in the right direction by placing fair restrictions on the political activities of corporations. Bear in mind that no corporation ever went into politics because it wanted to.

All the stories of grafting we hear in municipalities, Legislatures and Congress reveal what the corporations have had to do in self-protection. They have had to fight against the grafters and blackmailers or else to give them favors in the shape of political contributions and patronage.

I am glad that this sort of thing is to be stopped, but the fact that it is being made illegal explains the sudden and peculiar antipathy of some who are posing as trust-busters and railroad-smashers. They resent the withdrawal of their chief source of income. Everybody suspects this and a good many know it.

No captain of industry, no corporation, no railroad likes to be pounded and hammered by newspapers and magazines. Every business man wants a good reputation. It is a part of his capital, and the best part, for character counts.

While demagogues are posing as friends of the dear people, what are they doing in the way of practical help? More than thirty-five thousand workmen are killed and a million injured every year in industrial accidents in the United States. Who is helping to relieve this very serious situation? Are the loud-mouthed demagogues who go about telling of these things? No. Our great captains of industry are trying to solve the problem and are solving it in a practical way.

Seven hundred eminent engineers from twenty-seven countries have been holding a protracted conference in New York City. One of the subjects that they have taken up is the matter of testing rails, bridges and all steel structures, so as to prevent fatalities to workmen and others. These great engineers are solving the problem and doing it so quietly and unostentatiously that very little is heard about their splendid work. The demagogues are getting all the credit and doing nothing.

I started to say that we have had progressive legislation in this country. It has provided for the regulation of corporations along lines now recognized as helpful. A great change has taken place in the conduct of affairs. Our great captains of industry and all our

corporations are paying scrupulous attention to the law. They are only too willing to comply with anything that is just and reasonable. They recognize that the abuses of the past were harmful and they are heartily glad that they no longer exist.

Under such conditions, why not give the railroads and industrial corporations a free hand to expand and develop? This country needs railroads, factories, mills, shops. Who will provide the money?

I was greatly impressed by an article I recently read, by Fred J. Kiesel, of Ogden, Utah, on the question, "Can We Afford To Stunt the Railroad's Growth?" He spoke of young men who, with a few hundred dollars, had ventured into virgin territory. Then came the railroads. Towns and cities grew up, with schools and prosperous business establishments, so that the young man who had the courage to go into the wilderness found himself a prosperous merchant or successful business man, because of the development the railroads had brought.

There is no use of getting excited over the pending election. We must not judge people by what they say, but by what they are. We must not take the platform of a party as an evidence of its intentions, but take the history of the party and of its administration. We must live in the present, but we must be guided by the experience of the past.

There is no workman in this country, however humble, who is unable to understand whether a protective tariff is for his interest or not. There is no business man, however small, who ought not to realize the value to him of a stable currency and an even current of trade. There is no one outside of a lunatic asylum who does not realize that the promises of self-seeking politicians are made to be broken and that the pledges of the demagogues are not worth the paper they are written on.

This country is entitled to a full return of prosperity. It is the greatest country in the world—great in its opportunities, its natural resources, its personal liberty, its schools, colleges and benevolent institutions. All the world seeks our doors, eager to get in. Under such conditions, why should not prosperity return? Why should not the securities of well-established railways and industrial corporations continue to be attractive to the investor?

Let the people answer!

Viator, Va.: The Wabash reorganization plan will disclose the assessment. The railroad runs through a splendid territory. It might be well to pay the assessment and await the outcome. If railroads were permitted to slightly increase their rates Wabash would be greatly benefited.

C., Chicago: 1. American Malt Pfd. has been advanced on the unsupported rumor of an increased dividend. The same may be said of Loose-Wiles Com. and Distil. Sec. Co. None of these reports has been official, and there are evidences that insiders have been selling rather than buying.

M., New York: Under present conditions keep your money where you have it safely yielding 4 1/2 per cent. and be prepared to use it in the purchase of almost any of the stocks on your list, especially the dividend-payers in case of a decided reaction, immediately before or after election.

(Continued on page 339.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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Write for Booklet L.

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Jackson, Tenn.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 338.)

B., Brooklyn, N. Y.: I advise in reference to stocks and not the grain market.

S. L., Hagerstown, Md.: Loose-Wiles 1st Pfd., is a fair industrial investment. The common is decidedly speculative and insiders are seeking to make a market for it.

J., Harrisburg, Pa.: All the stocks on your list, and especially the mining stock, have been promoted by speculators endeavoring to market their holdings. You would do better by taking stocks listed on the exchanges.

M., Chicago: I think well of Atchison Com. and Southern Railway, but it is impossible to say what they will do in the next six months. While the crop outlook is good, the political outlook is uncertain.

C., Brooklyn: The Illinois Central was formerly regarded as one of the gilt-edged railroad stocks. It still holds a good place in the minds of investors and might be safely bought on a sharp reaction.

K., Jacksonville, Ill.: I have frequently expressed myself regarding the plantation companies and their extravagant promises of wonderful returns. Very few of these have been fulfilled. It is well, as a rule, to leave such propositions alone.

W., Omaha: Mortgage loan companies depend for their success on the ability and integrity of the management, and even these sometimes do not prevent serious losses. Stock in such concerns, therefore, must be regarded as of a speculative character.

Inquirer, Denver, Col.: One of the most instructive weekly financial reviews is published by J. S. Bache & Company, bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to Bache & Company for it and mentioning Jasper.

G., Galveston: 1. Missouri Pacific at present offers better speculative prospects than D. & R. G. Pfd. 2. You can get the printed annual report of almost any railroad company in which you are interested by writing to the secretary of the company for a copy. 3. I have little faith in Ohio Copper, though the management claims much for it.

H., Newark, N. J.: 1. Better sell your fire-insurance stock and put the proceeds in a good dividend-paying Wall Street security. Sometimes fire-insurance companies pay very well, but they are subject to the vicissitudes of chance because of the heavy losses great conflagrations occasion. 2. The Cities Service

Co. controls a number of public utility concerns and has thus far been successful in marketing its securities. It has a good board of directors. I do not regard its shares as in the investment class.

V., Aiken, S. C.: A factor in favor of an advance in Steel Com. is the growing confidence in better times. A factor opposed to an advance is the prevailing fear of a severe cut in tariff rates in the event of Wilson's election. Under such conditions Steel Com. with the rest of the market, is not likely to advance rapidly before election.

Specialist, Douglas, Ariz.: The strength displayed by the stock of the United Cigar Stores Corporation has led many to believe that it offers, around par, a good opportunity for a speculative advance because of the promise of generous dividends. Write to Slattery & Company, brokers, 40 Exchange Place, New York, for their special circular of information.

M., Alton, Iowa; S., Tokonsha, Mich., and W., Bancroft, Mich.: The insurance business is by no means as profitable as promoters of new companies make out. I do not advise the purchase. Better put your money into something listed on the exchanges for which there is always a ready market, rather than to provide funds for others to experiment with.

G., Plattsburg, N. Y.: I think well both of Seaboard Com. and Missouri Pacific for a long pull. At present there is little difference between them, with chances somewhat favoring Missouri Pacific. The latter's convertible 5's, Series A, of course are more in the nature of an investment. They are convertible into stock at par at the holder's option until September 1, 1922. They are not a first lien.

E. T., Jacksonville, Fla.: You ought to be able to get a better return than 4 per cent. on your money. Study the investments that good houses offer and make a conservative choice. An instructive book is published by George H. Burr & Company, bankers, 14 Wall Street, New York, for their customers, on "Investments of Safety." Any of my readers can have a copy without charge by writing to Burr & Company for it.

Merchant, Seattle, Wash.: With the general belief that the country is entitled to a revival of prosperity after five lean years, the shares of well-established investment corporations are being freely bought by investors who seek to increase their income. Some yield as high as 7 per cent. Turner, Tucker & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, have issued a very comprehensive review of the investment outlook for their customers. Write to them for a copy. You can mention Jasper.

Teacher, Santa Fé, N. M.: The way to begin to provide for a rainy day is by putting your money, as you earn it, in small amounts in some first-class security. This is the method pursued successfully by the thrifty working masses of France. Excellent bonds of denominations of \$100 can be bought by paying \$5.00 or more down and the rest as you earn it from time to time. You can also buy these bonds outright. They pay from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent. interest. Write to Beyer & Co., the Hundred-Dollar Bond House, No. 52 William Street, New York, for their list L-30 of "100-Bond Investments."

Standard Oil, Toledo, Ohio: The rise in the Standard Oil stocks since the dismemberment of that great corporation by the Federal Government indicates, as I predicted it would, a widespread speculative investment demand, especially by small investors, for shares of this remarkably prosperous and well-conducted corporation. A very interesting pipe-line map of the Standard Oil properties, with valuable information regarding them, has been prepared by Pouch & Co., 14 Wall Street, New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, for their customers. Any of my readers can secure a copy without charge by writing to that firm for it and mentioning Jasper.

Secretive, Buffalo, N. Y.: Any great trust company will be glad to take your funds on deposit, allow you a regular rate of interest, and make such disposition of the principal as you may desire in case of your death. You have simply to make it a trustee of your estate, as many others do in cases such as you describe. One of the strongest and most conservative institutions of this character is the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York, of which James N. Wallace is President. I am sure that any communication you may address him about your affairs will be regarded as confidential, and that his advice will be satisfactory. Mention Jasper.

Careful, Hartford, Conn.: Scarcity of loanable funds always tends to increase interest rates. That is why higher rates of interest are paid in Western and Southern cities than in the more densely settled East. The first-mortgage bonds on improved real estate in Chicago to which you refer pay from 5½ to 6 per cent., and are issued in small and large amounts by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Building, Chicago. This firm has been established for thirty years and makes it a custom to repurchase securities from its clients on a small commission basis. Write to Straus & Co. for a copy of their *Investment Magazine* and their Circular No. 2467.

Five Per Cent., St. Paul: 1. I see no objection to the securities of well-established public utility corporations such as electric light, gas, and trolley lines. Investors are buying these securities because of the better rate of interest they pay. P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York, are highly recommending a bond of this character yielding nearly 5½ per cent. Write to them for their Circular "X138." 2. The semi-investment plan for the purchase

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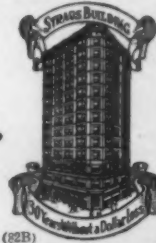
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RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Mortgages	\$1,527,734.08	Capital Stock	\$3,000,000.00
Public Securities, market value	4,657,409.38	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, market value	19,766,413.63	Undivided Profits	2,149,702.50
Loans	60,092,922.71	Deposits	97,521,704.64
Real Estate	1,011,522.74	Reserved for Taxes	42,506.88
Cash on hand and in Banks	30,824,315.68	Accrued Interest	688,146.38
Accrued Interest	533,829.77	Secretary's Checks	12,087.59
Total	\$118,414,147.99	Total	\$118,414,147.99

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of stocks to which you refer is employed by those who want to speculate and prefer to take on a larger number of shares than they can afford to pay for. Leavitt & Grant, members of Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York, Dept. A, 55 Broadway, New York, have issued an interesting booklet on the semi-investment plan which any of my readers can have by writing to them for it.

L., Louisville Ky.: 1. The stock of the American Telegraph Typewriter Company, which has dropped from \$7 a share to less than 50 cents, has no settled market value. The Federal Grand Jury has been investigating the affairs of the company. In spite of the wonderful promises held out, it is said that not one perfected machine has been delivered. 2. Both the M'Crum Howell and U. S. Motor Co. stockholders will have to pay an assessment. 3. The decline in Goldfield Con. is what I expected. Manipulation of mining stocks has become so notorious that I have advised my readers, whenever they could get a profit to take it and be satisfied. 4. Take your profit on Chino. While insiders have been putting the stock up, they have been unloading. 5. You can buy small lots on a partial payment plan. Write to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, members of New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, for their Circular No. 4, on the partial payment plan.

M., Pittsburg, Pa.: I have no doubt that you can get a better rate on your money than the savings bank pays if you will run a little speculative risk. Excellent securities pay around 5 per cent. and some more. Railroad shares that pay over 5 per cent. on the present purchase price are U. P. Common, N. P., Lehigh Valley, Illinois Central, and Great Northern Preferred. A very meritorious bond issued in denominations of \$100 and \$500, and therefore available for small investors, is the New St. Paul Convertible 4½ issue. The convertible privi-

lege gives this bond a speculative as well as a security value. Write to George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 14 Wall Street, New York, for their special circular No. 803, with a map, in reference to these bonds. Write to others who offer investment securities and get their lists, with particulars. Spencer Trask, 43 Exchange Place, New York, recommend very highly investments yielding 5½ per cent. Write to them for their circular No. 559. Among the lower-priced speculative securities paying dividends are American Beet Sugar Com. and American Malt Pfd. Small lots can be purchased as easily as large lots. Write to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., 74 Broadway, New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange, for their free booklet on fractional lots.

NEW YORK, September 26, 1912. JASPER.

### World's Copper Production.

THE SUPPLY of copper the world over rose in the twenty years from 1892 to 1912 from 310,472 tons to 873,460 tons. The last-mentioned total was the aggregate tonnage for 1911, and it is estimated that the output of the United States was 492,650 tons—more than half the world's entire production. Twenty years ago the production of the United States aggregated only 152,620 tons. The immense lead in copper production held by the United States over any other country is shown by the fact that Italy, which comes second in this respect, produced only 55,000 tons in 1911. Mexico was third with 54,030 tons, Spain and Portugal together fourth with 52,045 tons, and Australasia fifth with 41,840 tons.



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## A Mayor Who Is a Real City Father

By EDWARD M. THIERRY

ARTHUR N. KALEY is the man who banished idleness. He is mayor of the city of Massillon, O., and has accomplished enough during his few months in office to place that town on the map.

"There is not an able-bodied man in Massillon idle because he cannot find work."

That is Mayor Kaley's proudest expression. It is not without justification, either, for he has found work for more than three hundred men since last January 1st. Besides looking after the civic needs of Massillon, Mayor Kaley finds time to keep an eye on the humane phase of its people. He believes it to be a mayor's duty to play guardian angel to the inhabitants of his city as well as to see that the streets are kept clean, the treasury guarded and ordinances enforced.



ARTHUR N. KALEY, Mayor of Massillon, O., who is doing remarkable humane work.

To this end he has established a free employment bureau. He keeps in touch with manufacturers in Massillon by means of an employer's information blank, which he keeps on file, with notations of vacancies existing. Then he has information blanks for employees. Applicants fill them out, special attention being paid to whether or not the man uses cigarettes or drinks intoxicating liquors. Mayor Kaley believes the mills and factories are better than the workhouse, and, instead of sending breakers of petty laws to the latter, he "sentences" them to regular work in the mills.

Naturally he has met some unusual cases and several failures in perfecting his "system." A negro, for whom the mayor had found work after the man had attacked the chief of police, threw up his job after three days, came to the mayor and asked to be sent to the workhouse. Another man, without home, job or friends, fell into the river while drunk and was pulled out by the police. Kaley found him a home, a job and friends, and the man is now accumulating a savings account.

The mayor does not stop with finding work for the unemployed and the stranger. He hunts up places for him to live, provides security for him to get food and supplies, and if a man loses his job he sets to work to get another for him. Dozens of men who went to Massillon down and out are now earning good wages in factories. Kaley has sized up many a vagrant and decided that he would do society more good in a steel mill than in the workhouse, and sent him to the steel mill.

Kaley has a few other jewels in his crown. Since he has been mayor he has successfully broken up the trade in young girls by carrying on a crusade to save scores of girls between thirteen and eighteen years of age who had been led astray. He started this work a week after he went into office by prosecuting two men for giving liquor to young girls. Then he issued the edict that if mothers and fathers would not protect their daughters, the law would. And it has, Mayor Kaley being a large part of the law in Massillon.

Another good deed was the converting of a reservoir into a free bathing place in summer, with special attention paid

to the ladies. He made the city buy free bathing suits, and, although Massillon is not a seaport, it claims the unique distinction of having a public bathing beach. Then Mayor Kaley provided free band concerts in the public park, to say nothing of engineering an outing of several hundred newsboys and umpiring their ball game. This made him "solid" with these youngsters.

Mayor Kaley is a native of Massillon and every one of its twenty thousand people thinks well of him. He was born December 1st, 1867, and went to Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O. In 1899 he was graduated from the law department of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, and then took several European tours, making a special study of the various forms of government, civic customs and public institutions. Then he practiced law in Cleveland with ability and success, and has been a high official in the Elks, Eagles, Woodmen and various other fraternal organizations.

In 1904 he was elected justice of the peace and did so well that the people wouldn't let him quit. Then, in 1911, they insisted upon his becoming mayor. So they elected him mayor, and he has been making the city behave and work ever since. Besides his employment bureau and all his other enterprises in the interests of humanity, Mayor Kaley finds time to preside in police court and supervise the city departments.

### The Death Rate in Cities.

STATISTICS have been compiled showing the death rates for 1910 in cities of the United States having a population of 100,000 or more. The lowest rates recorded were those for Seattle, Wash., 10.1 per 1,000; Portland, Ore., 11; St. Paul, Minn., 11.9; Minneapolis, 12.3; Oakland, Cal., 12.7; Spokane, Wash., 13, and Milwaukee, Wis., 13.8. The highest death rate was at Richmond, Va., 22.6 per 1,000, followed by that of Memphis, Tenn., 21.4; New Orleans, 21.3; Lowell, Mass., 19.7; Washington, D. C., 19.6; Birmingham, Ala., 19.5; Albany, N. Y., 19.4; Baltimore, 19.2; Atlanta, 18.9; Nashville, 18.7, and Fall River, Mass., 18.4. It is explained that many cities where the rate is high have large colored populations, among whom the rate is invariably above the average, while the cities of Massachusetts contain mill populations, in which the deaths of infants are more numerous than usual.

Rates given for other cities are: Los Angeles, 14.1; San Francisco, 15.1; Denver, 16.4; New Haven, Conn., 16.5; Chicago, 15.1; Indianapolis, 16.3; Louisville, Ky., 16.7; Boston, 17.2; Detroit, Mich., 15.9; Kansas City, Mo., 15.9; St. Louis, 15.8; Omaha, Neb., 15.1; Jersey City, 16.3; Buffalo, N. Y., 16.3; Rochester, N. Y., 14.6; Cincinnati, 17.4; Cleveland, 14.3; Philadelphia, 17.4; Pittsburgh (including Allegheny), 17.9; Providence, 17.7. In greater New York the rate was 16, exactly as in 1909. That city's average from 1900 to 1909 was 18.3.

The rates of some foreign cities for 1910 show: London, 12.7; Edinburgh, 14; Dublin, 19.9; Paris, 16.7; Melbourne, 12.7; Brussels, 13.6; Amsterdam, 12.2; Stockholm, 14.6; St. Petersburg, 24.1; Moscow, 26.9; Berlin, 14.7; Vienna, 15.8; Rio de Janeiro, 20.6.

### A Restaurant Woman's Sermon.

(Continued from page 334.)

they won't to mother, because they think you know and mother does not. Enforce laws to protect boys. Make it a crime to print the obscene literature and pictures they seem to get hold of so easily—stuff that is barred from the mails. Go further—put the ban on so-called respectable magazines that publish stories so suggestive that it's a mystery how they get through the mails. Do something to purify the boy, and he will then go to a girl and offer her a pure, honest love that she can accept without sin; and when their children come, these will be clean, not blind or half-witted.

"Women of America, won't you help tell our brothers that girls are naturally pure and that they will stay pure if men give them but half a chance?"

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# The School of Journalism

By a Newspaperman

FOR BE it from the writer to deprecate the action of the late Joseph Pulitzer in bequeathing a goodly sum for the establishment of the school of journalism in connection with Columbia University. The plan is a most excellent one from many angles, but in these days, when even the President of the United States and that august body, the Supreme Court, are the subjects of kindly criticism and careful scrutiny, such a momentous innovation in the sacred fields of journalism should deserve more than a passing word of praise.

The announcement has quickened the pulses of certain grades of the reading public, who now dream that literary gems will sparkle from a cold page of type; young and inspired geniuses have taken hope in the thought of the glorious education to fit them for the editorships of great metropolitan newspapers; but the dried-in-the-bone newspapermen themselves are viewing the project from other planes than the public or the would-be journalist.

Fortunately or unfortunately for the newspapers, the reading public has the general idea that a "journalist" is everything from the elevator starter to the linotype man, that he writes editorials, musical criticisms, attends banquets and theaters gratis, and even repairs the office typewriters, to say nothing of the work of the sporting, religious and society editors and many kindred titled dignitaries of a newspaper office. When the journalistic school man intends to break into this complex organism, he is confronted with many problems, and it may not be amiss to call the attention of the school authorities to certain perquisites which go to make up a successful "journalist."

For our proper understanding of the school and its ideals, a brief perusal of the curriculum is necessary. The first year the aspiring journalist is subjected to courses in English, French or German, natural history, American politics and government. The second year his studies are broadened into the fields of writing, economics, surveys of American and English literature and modern European history culled from foreign newspapers. The third year he is initiated into the mysteries of news gathering and the preparation of copy and the study of governmental reports in social, industrial and political lines. A study of political platforms is likewise made. (This, no doubt, will be lengthened into a separate year when the school is on a substantial basis.) The fourth year is devoted to the history of journalism, laboratory work and instruction in labor and trust problems. All students are expected to write their exercises on typewriters—a rule heartily approved by the editors who have given the school much thought.

In these days, when a large proportion of the populace glory in things theoretical, it is well to look some facts, at least, squarely in the face. Journalism, especially that lower branch known as newspaper work, is intensely practical. In fact, one must search diligently to find anything but stern realities. The morning newspaper, with its contemporary, the milk bottle, must appear on the doorstep every morning, regardless of the quantity or quality of news. There you find the paper, no matter whether the hottest news is a Roosevelt statement or whether a *Titanic* has gone to the bottom of the ocean. A newspaper, after all, means hard work and little theory. Every morning there is to be found the cheap suicide, the society wedding, the suffragette meeting, the political speech, the editorial, the advertisements, etc. Surely some one must work to get this mass of material into place!

In scanning the great newspapers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Chicago, a college-bred man is only occasionally found. True, many operate the elevators, take in advertisements over the counter, clip papers and accomplish other difficult feats; but in the actual news gathering or management of the paper, few are present. They do not seem to get down to solid earth. Surely this is singular. There must be a reason.

On the largest newspaper in Philadelphia, a graduate of Cambridge, a physician by calling, who speaks eight lan-

guages (including French and German) fluently, and who has written many enlightening articles for scientific journals, receives the magnificent salary of \$12 a week. Sitting at the next desk is a young fellow with a pug nose and a dirty collar, who couldn't recite a line of Browning to save his life. This same individual eats with his knife and chews tobacco. His salary is nearly \$50 a week. The difference in value to the newspaper lies in the fact that the latter can "get the news." That is the fundamental of journalistic success.

If it is the intention of the instructors of the school to turn out full-fledged editors, their mistake will only be seen at the end of the fourth year. A graduate, when applying for a position, will probably be offered \$15 a week to start with and be placed in an obscure district to work out his fate. Perhaps his training may enable him to write brilliant magazine articles; but magazine writers, as most newspapermen, usually go through a pretty hard school of practical training before they receive substantial checks.

The curriculum of the school lays great stress on news gathering, but does it teach the personality to become successful? Does it inculcate a vitality to keep a man working on a story in the face of almost certain defeat and let him keep at it twenty-four hours without stopping? Is there anything to teach the tricks of the trade? Will the graduates be able to weep with the widow or crack a lewd joke with a policeman? Is there anything in the course to assist him to solve a murder mystery or to write three columns of political "dope"? Is there anything to cultivate that subtle touch which makes a "punk" district story into a first pager? Is there anything to show him how to pose as an insurance agent, a book seller or a member of the Oregon Legislature?

A comprehensive knowledge of English literature may be of excellent worth, and perhaps a few lines of Wordsworth chanted to an Irish policeman guarding a murder house may have a soothing effect; but will it get the reporter into the house for the story? The dirty-collared cub who tells that policeman that his sergeant is waiting for him around the corner and then slips into the house in the policeman's absence will hold his job longer than the quoter of Wordsworth. What a consoling thought to hold a diploma from the school when the "journalist" is assigned to cover a society wedding and is compelled to crawl through a coal hole to get the story!

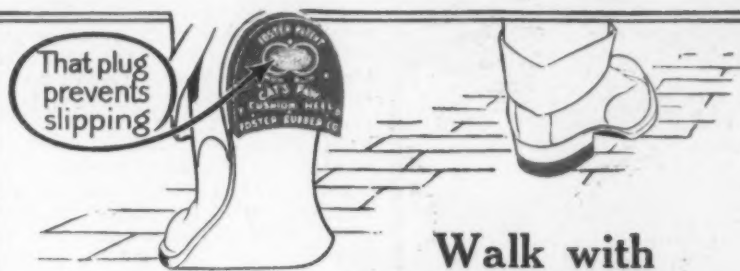
Will this elaborate course assist the "journalist" in outwitting those mental giants, the red-vested butlers who guard the houses of the rich? Will it make his voice more convincing over the telephone? Will it give him a more sympathetic manner in securing a suicide story from a police lieutenant or get him through the fire lines without a police card?

The high moral plane of the school is to be praised. This certainly will have its advantages when expense accounts are being prepared, but will it not have a tendency to allow the "eminently respectable citizen" who commits suicide to lie peacefully dead, instead of stirring up the name of the woman in the case? Will this ethical training and up-to-date journalism prevent the newspaperman from stealing the picture of the woman who eloped? If this is the case, he need not apply to the Hearst newspapers for employment. The chances are that the "digger" who lands the picture and finds out where the "eminently respectable" ate his last champagne supper will sit in the office longer than the graduate with his history of journalism and governmental reports in his brain.

This history of journalism will, no doubt, look into many of these points and place the aspirant on his guard. The astonishing fact, however, is that no two stories are exactly alike and the same expedient for securing news usually works but once. A capable newspaperman can change from the gas inspector to the undertaker's assistant with such rapidity that the Jekyll-Hyde movement seems so natural that the

(Continued on page 342.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



## Walk with Confidence and Ease

No danger of slipping on wet sidewalks if you have **Cat's Paw Rubber Heels**. That friction plug won't let you slip. Prevents your footsteps from sounding like a "gum shoe" artist.

Go to your shoemaker today. Think of the Black Cat and ask for Cat's Paw Heels. Cost no more than ordinary kinds. Wear longer and are more resilient because of extra quality rubber.

We'll mail you a Black Cat Bangle Pin if you send us the name of your shoe dealer.

The name is easy to remember.

**CAT'S PAW**  
CUSHION RUBBER HEELS  
50¢ Attached All Dealers

TO THE RETAIL TRADE  
It pays to give the public what they want. The majority want Cat's Paw Cushion Rubber Heels. Order from your jobber today.

**FOSTER RUBBER CO.**  
105 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

## OUR BAR GEMS

Wonderfully brilliant. Pure white. Constructed by the Oxy-Hydrogen Furnace. Will cut glass, stand acid and fire tests like real diamonds. Have no foil or backing. Set only in 14k. Gold Mountings. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years.  
**SENT ON APPROVAL**—or by registered mail on receipt of price. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Send for booklet. Dept. A. **MAIDEN LANE SALES CO.**  
48-50 Maiden Lane New York

Do you get the weight you pay for?  
Read the talk, **Advertising of Advertising**, appearing on the second cover of this issue.  
It has a message for you.

*William C. Hoffmann*

Without Door \$1.00 With Door \$1.75 On Approval. Freight Paid  
**Lundstrom**  
IT FITS ANY SPACE  
IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY  
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE  
Endorsed "THE BEST" by Over Fifty Thousand Users

MADE under our own patents, in our own factory, and the entire production sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such **reasonable prices**. Our sectional bookcases are the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of manufacture. Book sections have **non-binding, disappearing glass doors**, and are highly finished in **SOLID GOLDEN OAK**. Other styles and finishes at correspondingly low prices. Write for New Catalogue No. 111.  
**THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y.**  
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.  
Branch Office, Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. City.



Do you know a little baby about this size?

Its jolly little laugh is always sweet to hear.

Why not make this baby happy with a Bugville Book.

It is filled with the adventures of the inhabitants of Bugville and will be an endless source of entertainment—even grown-ups will like it.

Send ten cents for it.

**Leslie-Judge Company, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.**



## FREE

### Instruction Book on

**1000 Agencies**      **1000 Agencies**

This trade mark on a store window indicates a Moore Agency. There are over 1000 of them in the United States.

Step in and become familiar with

### MOORE'S MODERN METHODS

the Money and Time Saving Methods of Bookkeeping. Now in use by 70,000 progressive business houses. Can be adapted to any business—large or small—and also professional or individual use.

If you do not know the Moore Dealer in your town, write us now for his name and our Free Book covering the entire subject of Loose Leaf Record Keeping. They contain 200 pages of information, illustrating and describing 40 different Record Forms.

We shall be pleased to outline a system for your business upon request.

Loose Leaf Binders, Special Accounting Sheets of all kinds, Bound Blank Books and Printing made to order.

**JOHN C. MOORE CORPORATION**  
756 Stone Street, - - Rochester, N. Y.

**"THE WINNER"—Six Months Ahead**

Wear a different kind of hat from "the other fellows." "THE WINNER" is sold only by us, its originators. Stores do not have it. Of serviceable wool chinilla. Four colors: Light gray, dark gray, dark brown, black. Would cost \$3 if imported. We charge \$5 PREPAID. Money back if you don't like it. Order now—simply state size and color, and enclose \$5.

Write for "1912 Fall Style Book"—FREE.

**FRENCH CO.,** 257 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**EARN FROM \$21 TO \$50 PER WEEK**

### A Great Opportunity!

We are offering, for a limited time, a complete course in show card and sign writing to those purchasing our assortment of

### "Litholia" Ready-to-Use Colors

This is a great opportunity for ambitious persons, either men or women, to increase their earning capacity. Good show card writers in demand at \$25 to \$50 weekly. Salary or in business. We are offering a complete course in lettering compiled by an expert New York show card artist for us. "Litholia" is the only liquid pigment water paint ever manufactured, used the same as cake, distemper or tube colors, but far superior to either. "Litholia" lasts longer, always ready. "Litholia" is the best for the show card writer, the artist, or the interior decorator. 4 cents in stamps brings book-let, circulars and full information.

**LITHOLIA L.Y. COLOR CO.,** 247 West 125th St., New York

### Near-Brussels Art-Rugs, \$3.50

Sent to your home by express prepaid

Sizes and Prices	Beautiful and attractive patterns. Made in all colors. Easily kept clean and warranted to wear. Woven in one piece. Both sides can be used. Sold direct at one price. Money refunded if not satisfactory.
9x6 ft., \$3.50	
9x7 1/2 ft., 4.00	
9x9 ft., 4.50	
9x10 1/2 ft., 5.00	
9x12 ft., 5.50	
9x15 ft., 6.50	

New Catalogue, showing goods in actual colors, sent free

**ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.,** 539 Bourse Bldg., Phila.

**Beautiful PORTABLE LIBRARY LAMP**

made of Mission Weathered Oak; hand rubbed wax finish; shade of four panels of Cathedral Art Glass, of tint of green and white, makes a splendid wedding gift, always useful and in perfect harmony with its surroundings. Made for electricity, gas or oil.

**"HUNYBAK" Guaranteed Product. Price Only \$2.75**

Write for complete Free illustrated catalog telling about our fine Lighting Fixtures and Furniture.

**WE SAVE YOU ONE-HALF**

**Mayhew Co.,** 107 Main St., Haffton, Ind.

### Savo Air Moistener

Fill with water and hang on back of any radiator. Prevents air dryness. Makes it fit for the lungs. Reduces colds. Saves furniture shrinking, piano warping, wall paper cracking. Money refunded if not satisfactory after 30 days free trial. Order now, or write for free Booklet.

**Savo Mfg. Co., Dept. M.,** 5456 S. Park Ave., Chicago

### "ZIPP"—It Lights

**The Magic Household Lighter**

No matches—a bright flame. Thousands of lights without refilling. A truly remarkable opportunity for Agents to make money fast. Write today.

Every housewife will want one the minute she sees it. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

**NOVITAS SALES CO.,** Sole Manufacturers  
146 High St., Waltham, Mass.

### FOR SEWING LEATHER

The Speedy Stitcher is the latest and best of anything ever offered for \$1.00.

AGENTS make over 200% profits.

Send at once for catalog and terms.

**Automatic Sewing Co.,** 206 Gardner Terrace, Worcester, Mass.

### Feathered Sunshine

Sweet Singing Canaries for Your Home

From very best breeders in Germany. Every one a gem. Guaranteed songsters with pure, rich, sweet voices and generous quantity of song. Live arrival guaranteed. Price \$3.95. Illustrated catalog free. Bird Book 25c.

**IOWA BIRD CO., Dept. M.,** DES MOINES, IOWA

## The School of Journalism.

(Continued from page 341.)

unsuspecting father or wife "comes across" with the story. Perhaps there will not be time for the graduate to scan his text-book. That history of the government is an excellent study, but in actual work the man who can give the leader of the forty-sixth ward or knows who was water commissioner before Jim Jones is far more valuable in the office. The chap who recognizes Pittsburgh Pete in the night court as the man who stole Mrs. Astor's diamonds in 1896 will have it all over the fellow who can recite the names of the Presidents in rotation.

Newspapers glory in human stories. A crackerjack society scandal is worth three Roosevelt-Taft speeches. Unless the digester of governmental reports can make love to Mrs. Whitefield-Smythe's maid, buy her candy and call at the back door, he is liable to be beaten by the afternoon papers. Unless this same student of American politics can swallow the booze and swear like the rest of the politicians when Mike Sullivan, the leader of the third ward, is "lining up" his heels in Flaherty's saloon, he again may have difficulty in holding conversations with the city editor. The man who can sit still in a hotel lobby and overhear a political conversation is worth a dozen men who can give the number of bushels of wheat exported in 1912.

Surely there are many other courses to be added to the school. It must not be overlooked that many, many hours each day a newspaperman sits patiently outside the office of the man he must see. Patience must be taught. He must learn to listen to the delegation of woman suffragists and "antis," and agree with both. He must have a wide fundamental knowledge of excusing himself for not printing three columns of baby-culture material on the front page, in place of the train smash up; he must be taught to "cover" three meetings at the same time, to listen to the inventors of the latest flying machine and patent fly killer, gracefully retire a press agent without losing the "ad," and, above all, learn to get the "business office stuff" into the paper. It may be well to introduce long-distance walking matches and extensive physical culture, as well as a course in "getting soaked to the skin," a weekly occurrence in actual work. To comport with modern practices of the average newspaperman, it might be well to incorporate a class in highball mixing and the geography of the early morning hours.

The high ideal of the school, however, is not to be criticised. Indeed, it should be highly praised. It may have a tendency to develop the tastes of the reading public. Perhaps these graduates may change the tide of public sentiment and induce a workingman to enjoy a report on Western cattle in place of a downtown suicide. Perhaps women may be weaned away from reading the story of the fallen girl to that of a settlement meeting. Perhaps the youth may be educated in his tastes to scorn the sporting page and find solace in a tempting foreign-mission conference. Their task is one of magnitude. Let us hope they succeed.

Humanity as well as the newspapers desires human-interest stories, and the great success of Joseph Pulitzer lay only in the fact that he printed the things the majority read—scandal, suicide and murder. Until the public taste is metamorphosed, the successful newspaperman will scarcely be the college-bred or the journalistic-school-bred. He will be the man of experience, of a common education, who has a quick wit, a dogged determination, a flexible conscience, and one who has that indescribable faculty of "landing" a story. He also must have that everlasting nose for news.

Let us not discourage those who wish to enter the ranks through the medium of the school. Education is good, education is necessary; but a journalistic education will never alone fit a man to manage a great metropolitan newspaper, when his one education for that work is nothing save experience and inborn ability. This form of education will never develop a single great writer, a great thinker or even a fair newspaperman. To write, one must know human nature, taught not in schools, but in the great school of every-day life out in the world.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

SOME of our large and progressive life-insurance companies have stepped aside from the ordinary paths of their business to perform beneficent work of very high value to the public. They are conducting a campaign for the "conservation of life and health," and to this end have established health bureaus and are issuing pamphlets devoted to the problems of preventing sickness and lengthening human life, are giving free medical advice to the insured by correspondence, are co-operating with health authorities, and are even supplying a gratuitous nursing service to insured persons in need of it. Under the auspices of one company, a million visits by nurses a year have been made to policy-holding patients in 1,100 cities and towns, at a cost to the company of \$500,000. Through these efforts of the insurance companies in behalf of their policy-holders, many lives have been saved and much sickness has been shortened in duration. The companies are, of course, actuated by a regard for their own interest in this matter, since the longer their policy-holders live, the better it is for the companies. But this is a case of highly enlightened selfishness, which redounds to the general welfare. The reduction of the number of cases of illness and the decrease of the death rate among a considerable element of the population are a benefit to the entire community. The companies are to be commended for their activity in this direction, which makes a policy all the more desirable to the insured person.

W., Massillon, O.: I do not believe in policies that are sold on any other basis than merit.

H., St. Louis: The Union Central of Cincinnati has a good record and shows a satisfactory surplus.

W., Waco, Texas: I see no reason why you should change your policy.

J., New Orleans: The Missouri State Life was organized in 1892 and reports a small but steady increase in its business, with a fair surplus.

G., Claunch, Ark.: The Mutual Life of New York is one of the oldest, best established, and soundest of the old-line companies. Your policies should be entirely satisfactory.

D., Denver, Col.: The Occidental Life of Albuquerque was established six years ago. Its business is therefore somewhat limited, and it cannot be compared with that of the old-established concerns.

K., Los Angeles, Calif.: The Philadelphia Life has been established about seven years, and like all new companies finds its expenses of management pretty liberal.

R., Lansford, Pa.: The Metropolitan of New York is by far the larger and stronger of the two. I think very well of the low-cost policies offered by some of the New England companies.

H., Smithton, Pa.: I never believe in combining insurance with speculation. As a rule, this proves to be most unsatisfactory. Take a policy in some well-established, reliable company and leave the stock alone.

M., Napa, Calif.: The Merchants Life of Burlington, Iowa, is in the assessment class. I do not recommend this form of insurance, because of its uncertainty. While it is cheaper at the beginning, it is always dearer at the end.

K., Johnstown, Pa.: The plan you send me has been tried in numerous instances and usually has resulted in great disappointment to those that have participated in it. You can't get something for nothing or a great deal for a very little. Careful investors shun all such propositions.

F., Conshohocken, Pa.: The Herald of Liberty is an assessment association. I do not believe in this form of insurance. Take a policy in a well-established old-line company in which the premium rates are fixed at the outset and not subject to constant increase, as they are in assessment organizations.

V., Buffalo, N.Y.: The Postal Life of New York makes its rates so low and its dividends so large because it does business direct, by mail, rather than on a large commission through expensive agents. The plan is fully described in the literature of the company. Write to the President of the Postal Life Ins. Company, Postal Life Bldg., New York, for free booklets. The company is under the supervision of the State Insurance Department of New York.

L., Life and Accident, Harrisburg, Pa.: The form of insurance that you desire, providing both for life and accident protection, is not as expensive as you infer. The Etna Life, for instance, offers for \$10 a year a combination policy insuring against death from any cause as well as from accident or disablement. This policy is well worth inquiring into. Write to the Etna Life, Drawer 1341, Hartford, Conn., giving name, business address, and occupation. You can mention the Hermit.

P., Irvine, Pa.: 1. It is not one of the oldest companies, and by no means one of the strongest. Better take one of the old-established New York or New England companies. 2. There is little difference between the two forms of policies. Any agent will explain what they represent and their respective cost. 3. The Spectator Company, 135 William Street, New York, publish interesting insurance booklets at a low figure. Write to them for one of their catalogues and make your selection.

Merchant, Rochester, N. Y.: The form of insurance that would best serve your purpose is one that will provide a monthly income for the beneficiary. It is always safer to make such a provision for a wife or child than to provide the payment of a lump sum, of which the beneficiary might be deprived and left destitute. A guaranteed monthly income policy can be had at a surprisingly low cost. The Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., has made a specialty of this form of insurance on a most attractive basis. Any of my readers can get the details by writing to that company, giving name, address, and date of birth and asking for particulars concerning the guaranteed, low-cost, monthly income policy.

*Hermit*

### Killing.

Agnes—"How Mrs. Malaprop murders the King's English!"

Grace—"Yes; isn't it killing?"

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

## I WANT A MAN

of good character, in each city and town to act as my

### SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

No peddling, canvassing or other objectionable work required. Previous experience unnecessary. Duties need not, at first, interfere with your present employment.

I will assist the right man to become independent for life.

If you are making less than \$2,400 a year and are trustworthy and sufficiently ambitious to learn and become competent to handle my business in your vicinity, write me at once for full particulars, my bank references, etc.

**EDWIN R. MARDEN, Pres.**  
Nat'l Co-Operative Realty Co.  
171 Marden Bldg.  
Washington, D. C.

## GENUINE DIAMOND A WEEK

Send me \$1.00 and let me express you this magnificent beautiful, brilliant, blue-white, perfect cut guaranteed genuine Diamond, set in 14 Karat Gold "Tiffany" Mounting for Ladies, or "Belcher" for Gentlemen. Examine it critically, and if satisfied with its rare beauty, pay Express Agent \$4.50 and send the ring; then pay me balance at rate \$1 per week. Send \$1 today. Send for Catalog.

**L. D. STRELLITZ, Importer,**  
504 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
ESTABLISHED 1874

## "DON'T SHOUT"

"I hear you, I can hear now as well as anybody."

"How? Oh, something new—THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in myself, only that I hear all right. THE MORLEY PHONE for the DEAF."

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it. Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

**THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 767, Perry Bldg., Phila.**

## AGENTS \$28 a Week

Do not delay. Write at once for terms and free outfit of Guaranteed Hosiery for men, women and children. All styles and grades. Guaranteed 4 months without holes or a new pair given free. Best and biggest offer ever made to our agents. Big seller, big profits, easy sales, big repeat. Sell 52 weeks in the year. Steady income. All want guaranteed hosiery. B. T. Tucker sold \$77.84 last month. High School boy made \$4 first day. Don't miss this big chance. Write today for free sample to workers. A postal will do. Send no money.

**THOMAS HOSEY CO.,**  
3814 Barney St., Dayton, Ohio

## CLASS PINS AND BADGES

For Society or Lodge—College or School

**FACTORY TO YOU**

Any style or material. Made to order. Special offer: Either of the styles here illustrated, enameled in one or two colors, and showing any letters or numerals, but not more than shown in illustration. Order by number.

SILVER PLATE \$1.00 DOZ. SAMPLE 10c.  
STERLING SILVER \$2.50 DOZ. SAMPLE 25c.

Satisfaction guaranteed. We also make highest grade gold and silver Pins, Badges, Seals, Rings, Fobs, etc., at moderate prices. Send for FREE catalogue of new designs. Special designs and estimates free.

**BASTIAN BROS. CO.,** 79 Bastian Bldg., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## WURLITZER FREE

### Musical Instruments

252 Pages. 2561 Articles described. 788 Illustrations. 67 Color Plates. Every Musical Instrument. Superb Quality. Lowest Prices. Easy Payments. Mention instrument you are interested in. We supply the U. S. Government.

**THE WURLITZER CO.,**  
125 E. 4th St., Cincinnati      233 S. Wabash St., Chicago

## MUSIC LESSONS FREE

In your own home. Don't pass this offer, but let us tell you how and why they are free. Thousands write "Wish I had known of you before." We send lessons weekly, no matter where you live, for Piano, Organ, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Mandolin, Cornet, Cello, or Sight-singing, your only expense being for music and postage, which averages only 2 cents a day. Address U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 415, 235 Fifth Ave., New York City. (Established since 1898.)

## Mount Birds

We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game Heads. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big income selling specimens and mounting for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by men and women. Success guaranteed. Write today for free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals" absolutely free. N. W. SCHUBERT, 4077 Broadview, Omaha, Neb.







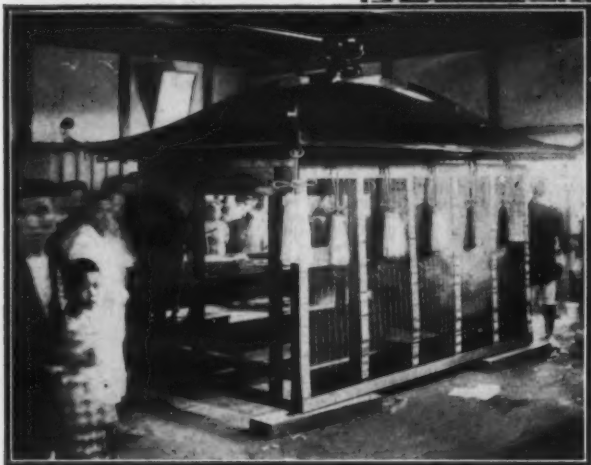
# The Recent Change of Rulers in Japan

Preparations for the Funeral of Emperor Mutsuhito and a Glimpse of the New Sovereign and His Chief Counsellors



ILLUMINATING THE PATHWAY TO THE TOMB.

Torches and special electric lights were set up to light part of the way of the late Emperor's funeral procession which took place at night.



THE FUNERAL PALANQUIN.

Structure in which the imperial coffin was carried. At Tokio it was drawn on a cart by oxen, and at Kioto carried by fifty men.



THE NEW EMPEROR AND HIS PRINCIPAL ADVISERS.

From right to left: Viscount Sugi, Marshal Prince Yamagata, the Emperor, Prince Katsura, Gen. Muraki, Prince Yamagata is President of the Privy Council. Prince Katsura is Lord Chamberlain.



THE BEASTS WHICH DREW THE FUNERAL CAR.

Training oxen to haul the two-wheeled cart on which the imperial casket was borne. The palanquin was like that in which the casket was enclosed.

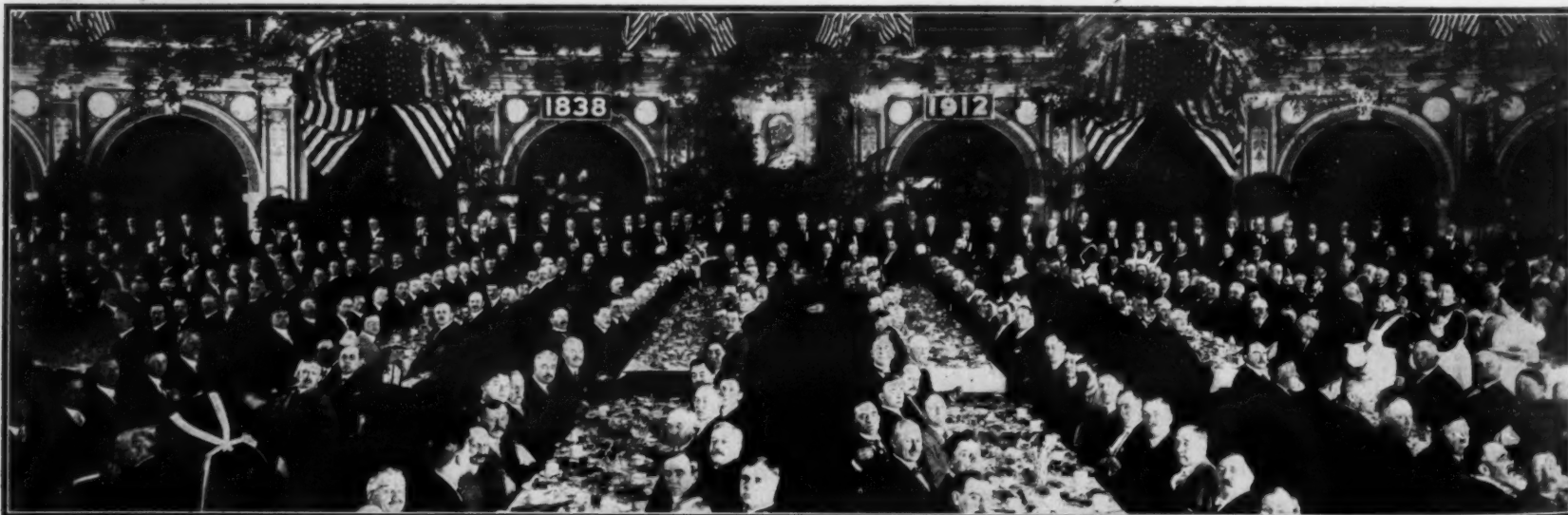


OUR REPRESENTATIVE WELL CARED FOR.

Official residence of the Imperial Minister of the Household, which was occupied by Secretary Knox, Envoy from the United States.

## The Empire Builder of the Northwest Honored

Scenes Connected With the Celebration of the 74th Birthday of James J. Hill, the Great Northern Railway Magnate



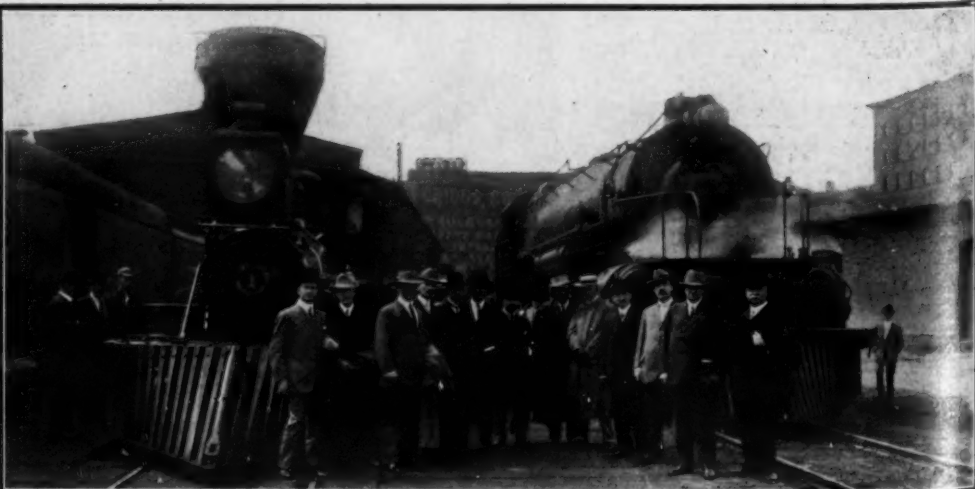
A NOTABLE AND BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Banquet given to James J. Hill at the auditorium in St. Paul, Minn., under the auspices of the Commercial Club. Twelve hundred men from all over the country were in attendance.



RAILROAD KINGS OF TWO GENERATIONS.

James J. Hill, the Great Northern Railway magnate, and his son, Louis W. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the road.



A GREAT RAILROAD'S FIRST AND ITS LATEST LOCOMOTIVE.

Great Northern Railway's old-time locomotive, "William Crooks" (at left), and its latest type of powerful engine, the "Bull Mooser" (at right), with a party of newspaper men lined up between them.



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# Serving the Nation's Most Notable Diners

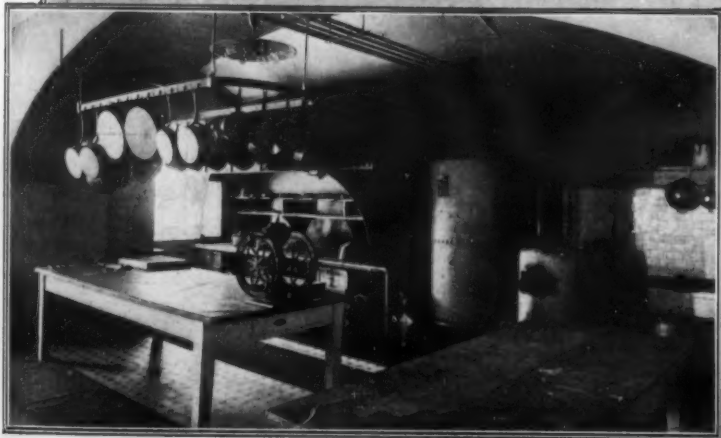
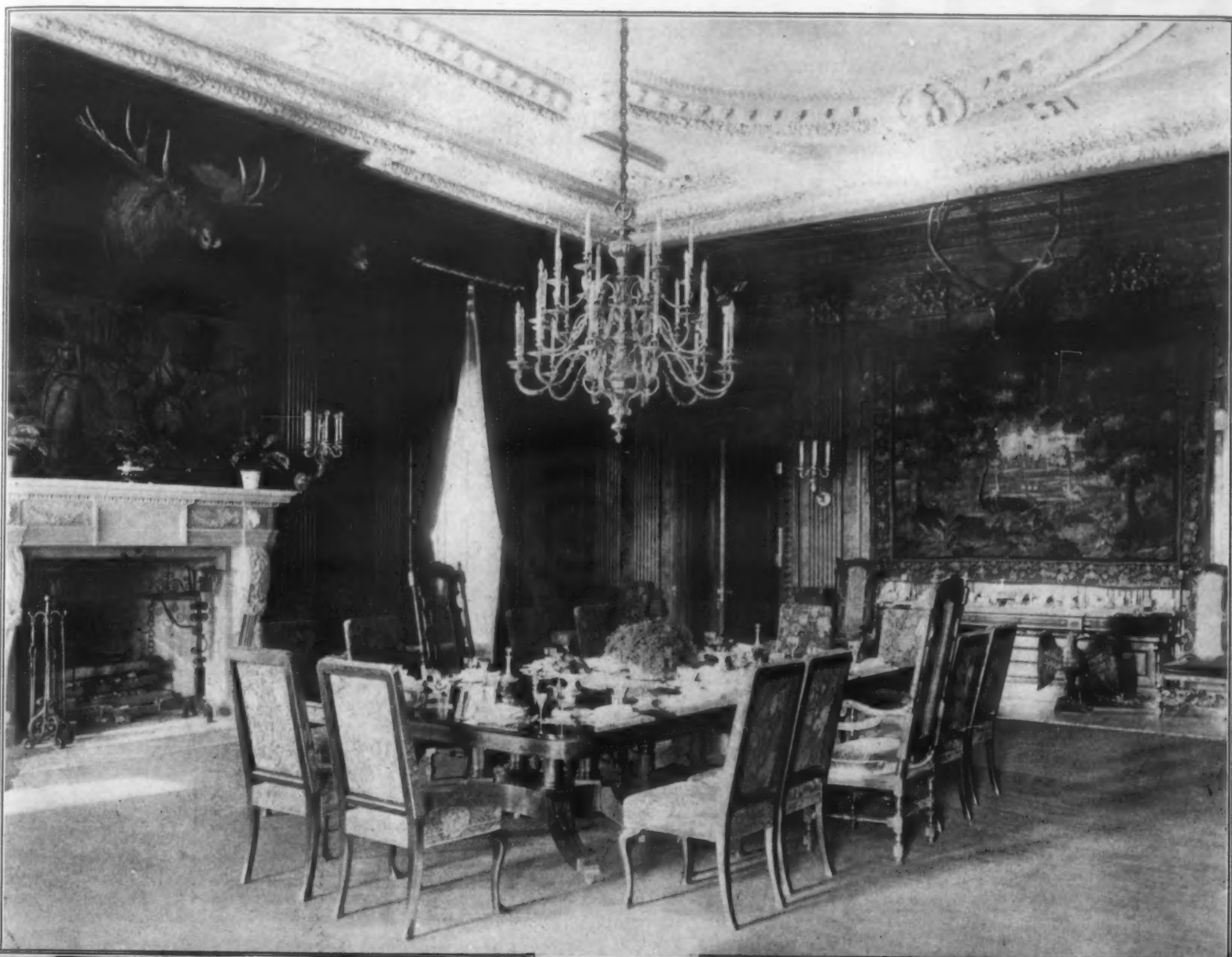
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HARRIS & EWING  
**THE WHITE  
HOUSE DINING  
ROOM.**

This is the state dining room familiar to thousands of visitors to the National Capital. It is where the President and his family dine, and where all the formal dinners of the Executive Mansion are held.



**MAKING PIES FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE.**

Mrs. Murphy, the mainstay of the Capitol bakery, engaged in her daily task of furnishing for the Senate restaurant fifty pies "like those mother used to make." The statesmen highly appreciate these dainties.



**THE SENATORS' DINING ROOM.**

It is a corner in the Capitol building where history is made almost every day. Some of the most important conferences of the Senators take place during meal time. The soothing influence of a good meal has helped to settle not a few political differences.



**KITCHEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The Capitol restaurants are noted for their cleanliness and general good condition. This is due to the watchfulness of Elliot Woods, the famous Superintendent of the Capitol grounds, whom no detail escapes.



# R-C-H

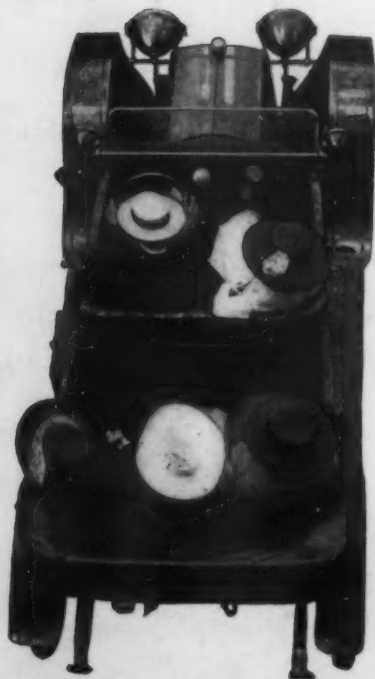
## "Twenty-Five" Fully Equipped

# \$900

f. o. b. Detroit



More and better equipment than any other moderate priced car.



This photograph shows the roomy body that comfortably accommodates five passengers.

## Plenty of Room in an R-C-H

"My! What a roomy car"—is the first comment a prospective purchaser makes about the R-C-H.

They usually add that there is as much room in an R-C-H as there is in any 5-passenger car selling at a much higher price.

And it is *true!*

Most touring cars that sell near the R-C-H price are advertised as 5-passenger cars but, as a matter of fact, carrying a third person in a tonneau is mighty uncomfortable for all three.

But in the R-C-H there is plenty of room for three average persons to sit comfortably. There is no crowding getting in or out, because of ample leg room and broad doors.

"Plenty of room and wonderfully smooth riding qualities" is the verdict of everyone who has ridden in the R-C-H.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

So far as equipment is concerned—

There is no car at anywhere near the R-C-H price that is so completely equipped.

What other car, selling at the R-C-H price, is electric lighted?

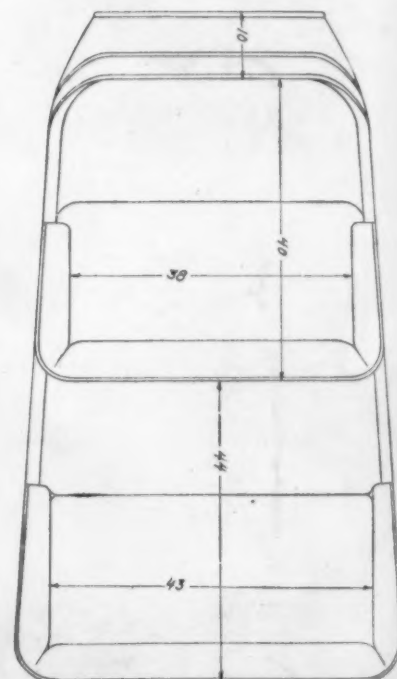
What other car, selling at the R-C-H price, has non-skid tires and demountable rims all round?

What other car, selling at the R-C-H price, has Warner Autometer?

What other car, selling at the R-C-H price, has "Jiffy" Curtains?

*The man who wants to purchase a car at anywhere near the R-C-H price, and who buys any other car than the R-C-H, is not getting the most for his money.*

**To Dealers**—There still remains some desirable open territory. We would like to hear from prospective dealers in this open territory.



Compare these measurements with those of other cars that sell at about the R-C-H price.

### Specifications

**Wheelbase**—110 inches.

**Motor**—Long-stroke; 4 cylinders cast en bloc; 3 1/4 inch bore, 5-inch stroke. Two-bearing crank shaft. Timing gears and valves enclosed. Three-point suspension.

**Steering**—Left Side. Irreversible worm gear, 16-inch steering wheel. Throttle control on steering column.

**Control**—Center Lever operated through H-plate integral with universal joint housing just below. Hand-lever emergency brake at driver's right. Foot accelerator in connection with hand throttle.

**Springs**—Front, semi-elliptic; rear, full elliptic and mounted on swivel seats.

**Frame**—Pressed steel channel.

**Axles**—Front, I-beam, drop-forged; rear, semi-floating type.

**Transmission**—3 speeds forward and reverse; sliding gear, selective type.

**Construction**—Drop-forgings wherever practicable; chrome nickel steel used throughout all shafts and gears in the transmission and rear axle; high carbon manganese steel in all parts requiring special stiffness.

**Body**—Full 5-passenger English type; extra wide seats.

### Equipment

Non-skid tires—32x3 1-2.

12-inch Hall "Bullet" electric head lights with double parabolic lens.

6-inch Hall "Bullet" electric side lights with parabolic lens.

Bosch Magneto.

Exide 100 Ampere hour Battery.

Warner Auto-Meter.

Demountable rims.

Extra rim and holders.

Tally-ho horn.

Jiffy curtains—up or down in a few minutes from the inside.

Top and Top cover.

Windshield.

Rear view mirror.

Tool-Kit, Jack, Tire Repair Kit.

Pump. Robe Rail.

**R-C-H CORPORATION, 130 Lycaste Street, Detroit, Michigan**

**Branches**—ATLANTA, 548 Peachtree St.; BOSTON, 563 Boylston St.; BUFFALO, 1225 Main St.; CHICAGO, 2021 Michigan Ave.; CLEVELAND, 2122 Euclid Ave.; DENVER, 1520 Broadway; DETROIT, Jefferson Ave. and Lycaste St.; KANSAS CITY, 3501 Main St.; LOS ANGELES, 1242 South Flower St.; MINNEAPOLIS, 1206 Hennepin Ave.; NEW YORK, 1909 Broadway; PHILADELPHIA, 330 North Broad St.; SAN FRANCISCO, 819-835 Ellis Ave.; WALKERVILLE, ONT., CANADA.